

Annual Report
on the
Indian Posts and Telegraphs
Department

For the year 1930-31

(With a Review of the Progress of the Department
for the quinquennial period 1926-27 to 1930-31)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Introductory.

PAGE.

Preamble	1
Charge	1

POST OFFICE.

General.

Magnitude of business	1
Principal events	2
Express delivery of unregistered letters and postcards	2
Air Mails	2
Breaches and railway accidents	3
Increase in the number of non-gazetted selection-grade appointments	4
Rewards	4
Working of the P. & O. Contract	4
Aligarh Workshop	4

Post Offices and Postal Communications.

Post offices and letter-boxes	4
Post offices and letter-boxes in urban and rural areas	4
Growth of post offices and facilities for rural delivery since 1920-21	5
Experimental establishment	5
Post-box system	5
Installation of letter-boxes in motor mail buses	5
Postal communications	5
Conveyance of foreign mails by the accelerated Express trains introduced between Bombay and Madras	6

Postal articles and Postage stamps.

Statistics of postal articles	6
Review of postal traffic since 1920-21	6
Delivery work	7
Work of Dead Letter Offices	7
Working of Dead Letter Offices since 1920-21	7
Foreign correspondence	7
Foreign correspondence since 1920-21	8
Foreign parcels	9
Review of foreign parcel posts since 1920-21	9
Postage stamps	9
Review of sale of postage stamps since 1920-21	10
Commemorative stamps	11

Insured and Value-payable Post.

	PAGE.
Insurance business	11
Review of insurance business since 1920-21	11
Compensation for insured articles	11
Value-payable business	12
Progress of value-payable business since 1920-21	12
Value-payable business with Foreign countries	12

Money Orders.

General	13
Inland money orders	13
Telegraphic money orders	13
Review of inland money order business since 1920-21	14
Foreign money orders	15
Review of Foreign money order business since 1920-21	15
British postal orders	17
Review of British postal order business since 1920-21	17

Non-Postal Branches.

Savings Bank	18
Transactions in Government Securities	18
Growth of Savings Bank business since 1920-21	19
Review of transactions in Government securities since 1920-21	19
Post Office Cash Certificates	20
Post Office Insurance Fund	21
Growth of Post Office Insurance Fund since 1920-21	21
Receipt of salt revenue	22
Sale of quinine	23
Payment of Indian Military pensions	23

Miscellaneous.

Complaints by the public	23
Compensation for uninsured registered articles	23
Offences by postal officials	24
Offences by other persons	24
Highway robberies of mails	24

Financial result of the working of the Post Office.

Review	25
------------------	----

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

	PAGE.
General	25
Maintenance	27
Multiplex system of working	27
Experimental work.	28
Theft of wire and breakage of insulators	28
Inland communications	29
Foreign communications	29
Traffic	30
Review of Traffic statistics since 1920-21	30
Review of the statistics of Inland telegrams since 1920-21	31
Review of the statistics of Foreign telegrams since 1920-21	31
Daily letter and Week-end letter telegrams	33
Christmas and New Year greeting telegrams	33
Foreign Telegraphic Money Order Advices	34
Miscellaneous	34
Telephone exchanges operated by the Department	35
New exchanges	35
Trunk telephone communication	35
Telephone Trunk calls and revenue derived therefrom	35
Summary	36

Telegraph Stores and Workshops.

Telegraph Stores	36
Issue of Stores	37
Workshops	37
Testing	38

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

General.

Wireless Divisions	39
New Construction and Reconstruction	39
Repairs	39
Maintenance	39
Personnel	39
Experimental Work	40
Miscellaneous	40

Wireless Traffic.

Radio telegrams and foreign radio services	40
Communication with aircraft	41
Direction-finding facilities	41
Epidemiological messages	42
Wireless messages for the Press	42
Madras-Rangoon High-speed Duplex Circuit	42
Wireless communication between Calcutta and Rangoon	42

Other Wireless items.

	PAGE.
Wireless licenses	42
Certificates for Wireless Operators and Watchers	43
Broadcasting	43
Imperial Wireless System	43
General review of Wireless Telegraphy, 1926-27 to 1930-31	43

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WORKING.

Telegraphs excluding radio	46
Radio Telegraphs	46
Telephones	46

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

General.

Posts and Telegraphs service in the Gyantse Agency	47
Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931	47
Revision of pay	48
Revision of compensatory allowance and special pay	48
Floods	48
Cyclones.	49
Earthquakes	49
Civil disturbances	50
Buildings	50
Co-operative Credit Societies	51
Staff	52
All-India War Memorial	57

Financial result of the working of the Indian Posts and
Telegraphs Department.

Review	58
------------------	----

Personal Matters.

Honours	58
-------------------	----

APPENDICES.

PAGES.

I.—Statement of the Capital Outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year ended 31st March 1931	64—65
II.—Profit and Loss Account of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year ended 31st March 1931	66—71
III (a)—Number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen and mileage of mail lines. Post offices, letter-boxes and postal articles in relation to area and population	72—73
III (b)—Number of post offices and letter-boxes in urban and rural areas at the close of the years 1929-30 and 1930-31	74
III (c)—Part I.—Classified numerical statement of the offices in each circle on the 31st March 1931	76—77
Part II.—Classified numerical statement of the Branch Offices in each Circle in charge of Departmental and Extraneous Agents on the 31st March 1931	78
IV.—Estimated number of unregistered articles of the letter mail given out for delivery and actual number of registered articles and parcels posted	80—81
V.—Number of articles dealt with by Dead Letter Offices	82
VI (a)—Money order business in the last ten years	83
VI (b)—Inland (ordinary and telegraphic) money order business	84
VI (c)—Special classes of money order business	85
VI (d)—Money order transactions with Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, British Possessions, Foreign countries and five Indian States	86—88
VII (a)—Business of the Post Office Savings Bank	90—91
VII (b)—Statement of Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates issued and discharged	92—93
VIII (a)—Number of cases in which postal officials were guilty of offences punishable by law and number punished in those cases	94
VIII (b)—Comparative Statement showing number of " crimes " since 1920-21	95
IX (a)—Business of the Post Office Insurance Fund in Life Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances	96—97
IX (b)—Abstract of Life Insurance Policies, Endowment Assurance Policies and Monthly Allowance Contracts issued, discharged, lapsed and surrendered	98
X.—Post Office Insurance Fund Account for the year ended 31st March 1931	99
XI.—Principal Steamer Services	100—103
XII.—Total number of sent telegrams (paid and concessional), including press but excluding service telegrams, total number of transmissions entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to destination, with the necessary repetition at intermediate offices, and average number of transmissions per sent telegram for the last five years	104
XIII.—Statistics of inland and foreign telegrams including telegraphic money orders	106—110
XIV.—Growth of Telegraph Department and its operations from 1854-55 to 1930-31	112—115
XV.—Working expenses per telegram under signalling line maintenance and average value of a paid telegram from 1911-12 to 1930-31	116
XVI.—Total number of Telephone Trunk calls and revenue derived therefrom	117
XVII.—Statement showing the number of persons employed in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department on the 31st March 1931	118—125



AN OLD WORKER OF THE DEPTT.—ELEPHANT MA CRAE.
(Employed on maintenance of telegraph lines in Burma.)



Annual Report on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

For the year 1930-31.

(With a review of the progress of the Department for the
quinquennial period 1926-27 to 1930-31.)

No. 369-F.B.S./31, dated New Delhi, the 21st November 1931.

From—SIR HUBERT SAMS, KT., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS,

To—THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1930-31. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 1830-S. R., dated the 11th April 1901, the report contains a review of the progress of the Department during the period from 1926-27 to 1930-31 and a comparison with the preceding quinquennial period.

2. *Charge*.—The administration of the Department was in my hands throughout the year.

POST OFFICE.

General.

3. *Magnitude of business*.—At the close of 1930-31 there were 115,205 postal officials, 24,175 post offices, and 169,558 miles of mail lines. During the year 1,299·7 million articles, including 54 million registered articles, were posted; stamps worth Rs. 63 millions were sold for postal purposes; over 39 million money orders of the total value of 864·8 millions of rupees were issued; a sum of about Rs. 247 millions was collected for tradesmen and others on value-payable articles; over 5 million insured articles valued at 1,387·5 millions of rupees were handled. Customs duty aggregating over

6.6 million rupees was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to Rs. 16 millions were paid to Indian Military pensioners and 14,091 lbs. of quinine were sold to the public. On the 31st March 1931, there were 2,477,613 savings bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 370 millions and 79,058 Postal Life Insurance policies with an aggregate assurance of Rs. 148.6 millions.

4. *Principal Events.*—The letter mail service was extended to Yemen and an insured box service was established with Portuguese India, the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

The overland route *via* France was opened for parcel traffic from Great Britain and Northern Ireland in addition to the all sea route *via* Gibraltar.

The money order service to Roumania was resumed while that to Ecuador and Liberia was suspended.

Arrangements were made for the payment of Irish Postal orders in India.

The value payable service to Persia was suspended.

The overland telegraph route *via* the Indo-European Telegraph Company's line to Europe, known as the Indo route, was closed from the 1st March 1931. *Vide* para. 68 on "Foreign communications."

5. *Express delivery of unregistered letters and postcards.*—With effect from the 1st October 1930 the system of Express delivery of unregistered letters and postcards was introduced. Under this system unregistered letters and postcards prepaid by the senders with a fee of two annas in addition to the usual postage and marked "Express Delivery" are sent out for delivery by a special messenger provided that they are addressed to a place within five miles from a Government Telegraph Office or combined post and telegraph office.

6. *Air Mails.*—The Karachi-London air mail service continued to be operated by Imperial Airways Ltd. During the year 51 aeroplanes arrived at and 52 planes left Karachi with mails weighing 41,715 lbs. and 39,347 lbs., respectively compared with 30,392 lbs. and 26,746 lbs. in the previous year. The total number of air mail articles despatched from India in connection with the westbound plane during the year 1930-31 was 1,006,200.

The service continued to be efficient and punctual except in the winter months when on account of unfavourable weather conditions in Europe, the planes arrived late by one day on six occasions and by two days on three occasions.

The westbound aeroplane "City of Washington" carrying the Indian air mails crashed near Boulogne on 28th October 1930 owing to engine failure. The mails were not damaged.

The route of the Imperial Airways service which formerly lay *via* Central Europe was diverted through Paris with effect from 7th February 1931 and mails were carried by train between Paris and Athens during the rest of the year.

The Imperial Airways having established an air mail service from Cairo to Central Africa up to Mwanza *via* Kisumu in connection with the London-Karachi Air mail service, the first despatch of air mails from this country for Kisumu (Kenya and Uganda) and Mwanza (Tanganyika Territory) was effected from Karachi on the 4th March 1931. The air fee fixed for the service from Cairo is 4 annas per half ounce.

Arrangements were made for delivery of air mail letters to passengers on board the homeward P. & O. mail steamer at Port Said.

The air mail money order service was extended to Egypt and Iraq.

The facility of transmission of telegrams by Air Mail from Karachi to Great Britain, Egypt and Iraq was extended to all countries in Europe as well as to Persia.

The Indian State Air Service between Karachi and Delhi continued to be run in connection with the Karachi-London service. During the year 52 aeroplanes left Delhi for Karachi and 51 left Karachi for Delhi and carried mails weighing 2,313 lb's. and 4,521 lbs. respectively.

Arrangements were made for the booking, through head and combined sub post offices, of passengers intending to travel by air between New Delhi and Karachi as well as by the Karachi-Croydon Air Service.

The Dutch Air Company established a fortnightly air service between Holland and the Netherlands East Indies across India. Mails for India conveyed by this service are dropped at Karachi which is the western frontier air port and at Rangoon or Akyab on the eastern frontier.

A French Air Company also began to operate the Marseilles-Saigon Air service across India and dropped mails for India at the frontier ports of entry.

The use of the Marseilles-London Air service for the despatch of air mail correspondence from India for Great Britain and France was discontinued.

7. *Breaches and railway accidents.*—There were 163 interruptions in the mail service owing to breaches and accidents on railway lines. In three cases of breaches, *viz.*, on the Paddidan-Mehrahpur Feeder Railway, on the Rangoon-Mandalay Railway and on the South Indian Nilgiri Railway, the interruptions lasted for several months but mail communication for the places lying on the route was maintained by the adoption of alternative routes.

8. *Increase in the number of non-gazetted selection grade appointments.*—During the year 28 additional posts were created in the lower selection grade in post offices. There was no addition to the number of higher selection grade posts.

9. *Rewards.*—Rewards amounting to Rs. 3,326 were granted during the year to 109 non-gazetted postal officials for good work. In 16 cases the rewards were for the detection of previously used postage stamps affixed to postal articles in payment of postage.

10. *Working of the P. & O. Contract.*—During the year 52 steamers left London with the mails for India, and the same number of steamers left Bombay with the mails from India. The average time occupied, including the transit of the mails by the overland route London-Marseilles, was 14 days 9 hours from London to Bombay, and 14 days 4 hours from Bombay to London compared with 14 days 9 hours and 14 days 6 hours, respectively, during the preceding year.

11. *Aligarh Workshop.*—The Postal Workshop at Aligarh which supplies seals, date-stamps, brass padlocks, scales and weights, letter-boxes and a variety of other articles essential for the daily work of the Post Office throughout India and Burma, worked at a loss during the year. There was a net loss of Rs. 7,943-11-6 against the net profit of Rs. 7,076-12-1 in the previous year. The main causes for the decrease in the earnings are (1) discontinuance of the manufacture and supply of leather articles and iron cash chests, (2) decrease in indents and (3) increase in the price of raw materials.

Post Offices and Postal Communications.

12. *Post Offices and Letter Boxes.* [Appendix III (a), pages 72-73].—There were 24,175 post offices and 63,503 letter boxes at the close of the year as compared with 23,881 post offices and 63,175 letter-boxes representing the revised figures on the 31st March 1930, an increase of 294 post offices and 328 letter-boxes. The number of post offices in charge of school masters and other extra-departmental agents rose from 16,525 to 16,912.

13. *Post Offices and letter-boxes in urban and rural areas* [Appendix III (b), page 74].—There were at the close of the year 4,983 post offices and 18,546 letter-boxes in urban areas and 19,192 post offices and 44,957 letter-boxes in rural areas compared with 4,992* post offices and 18,146* letter-boxes in urban areas and 18,889* post offices and 45,029* letter-boxes in rural areas on the 31st March 1930, a decrease of 9 post offices and an increase of 400 letter-boxes in urban areas and an increase of 303 post offices and a decrease of 72 letter-boxes in rural areas.

*Revised figures.

14. *Growth of Post Offices, and facilities for rural delivery since 1920-21.*—The total number of post offices was 19,499 at the end of 1920-21, 20,108 at the end of 1925-26 and 24,175 at the end of 1930-31. The number in charge of extra-departmental agents, such as schoolmasters and shopkeepers was 12,565, 13,183 and 16,912 respectively. The number of letter-boxes rose from 49,818 at the end of 1920-21 to 52,665 at the end of 1925-26 and 63,503 at the end of 1930-31. The number of village postmen rose from 8,404 at the end of 1920-21 to 8,592 at the end of 1925-26 and 8,907 at the end of 1930-31. The total number of postmen and village postmen taken together was 28,606 at the end of 1920-21, 29,545 at the end of 1925-26 and 31,354 at the end of 1930-31.

15. *Experimental establishment.*—During the year 474 new post offices were opened experimentally. Of these and of the 258 experimental post offices existing in the beginning of the year, 413 were made permanent, 213 were closed and 106 offices were still experimental on the 31st March 1931.

16. *Post Box System.*—The number of Post Box holders on the 31st March 1931 was 5,733 and the revenue derived from this source amounted to Rs. 85,107. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 5,471 and Rs. 82,335 respectively.

17. *Installation of letter-boxes in motor mail buses.*—The facility provided by fitting letter-boxes in motor mail conveyances continues to be appreciated by the public. The number of letters posted in such letter-boxes is estimated to have been about 760,000 in 1930-31.

18. *Postal Communications.*—The different agencies employed by the Department carried mails a distance of 169,558 miles, an increase of 1,444 miles compared with the figures of the previous year. Of these agencies railways carried mails a distance of 41,245 miles compared with 41,314 miles, and steamers a distance of 17,665 miles compared with 17,511 in the previous year.

59 new motor mail lines were opened; 2 in Bengal and Assam; 24 in the Bombay Circle; 4 in Bihar and Orissa; 4 in the Central Circle; 7 in the Madras Circle; 10 in the Punjab and N.-W. F.; 7 in the United Provinces and 1 in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle. The total length of motor mail lines was 16,197 miles being an increase of 1,123 miles over the previous year.

The length of postal lines of all classes taken together increased from 157,301 miles in 1920-21 to 158,694 miles in 1925-26 and to 169,558 miles in 1930-31. There has therefore been a net increase of 12,257 miles during the last decade.

The motor mail services which covered 2,528 miles in 1920-21 increased to 6,883½ miles in 1925-26 and 16,197 miles in 1930-31, representing an increase of 13,669 miles during the decade.

The total distance over which mails were conveyed by rail increased from 35,536 miles in 1920-21 to 37,928½ miles in 1925-26 and to 41,245 miles in 1930-31, an increase of 5,709 miles during the decade.

The total length of steamer services rose from 17,959 miles in 1920-21 to 18,252 miles in 1925-26 and dropped to 17,665 miles in 1930-31 showing a decrease of 294 miles during the decade. This is attributable to the development of railway and motor services.

19. *Conveyance of foreign mails by the accelerated Express trains introduced between Bombay and Madras.*—With effect from the 1st March 1930 the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways introduced accelerated Express trains between Bombay and Madras resulting in the reduction of transit time from 32 to 26 hours. These accelerated services were utilized for the conveyance of inward and outward foreign mails from the 11th July 1930 as they afforded connections with other trains which enabled earlier delivery and later posting of foreign mails in Southern India by 24 hours.

Postal Articles and Postage Stamps.

20. *Statistics of postal articles (Appendix IV, pages 80-81).*—The total number of postal articles of all kinds, excluding money orders, transmitted during the year is estimated at 1,299½ millions being 92 millions or 6·62 per cent. less than in the preceding year. The decrease is due to abnormal trade depression and to political unrest.

21. *Review of postal traffic since 1920-21.*—The following table shows the volume of traffic handled in each of the years 1920-21, 1925-26 and 1930-31 :—

Classes of postal articles.	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.
Articles of the letter mail—			
Paid unregistered letters	552,417,463	485,565,157	485,948,721
Unpaid letters	28,585,886	21,450,686	18,442,277
Registered letters and packets (including insured and value payable).	31,210,238	35,688,580	39,745,715
Postcards	630,401,432	550,648,307	540,779,698
Registered newspapers	70,303,772	77,353,016	84,192,516
Ordinary unregistered packets	62,347,655	86,832,014	114,019,847
Total	1,375,266,446	1,257,537,760	1,283,128,774
Articles of the parcel mail—			
Registered parcels (including insured and V.P.)	10,298,968	14,160,252	14,414,527
Unregistered parcels	3,812,068	1,307,560	2,149,050
Total	14,111,036	15,467,812	16,563,577
Grand Total	1,389,377,482	1,273,005,572	1,299,692,351

The marked decrease which occurred after 1920-21 in the number of (1) "paid letters", "unpaid letters" and "postcards" and (2) "unregistered parcels" is due, apart from the explanation for the decrease stated in the preceding paragraph, to (1) the revision of postage rates in April 1922 and (2) the discontinuance of the value-payable system for unregistered parcels in September 1921.

22. *Delivery work.*—It is computed that of a total of about 1,339 million articles, including money orders, which were received for delivery 99·92 per cent. were actually delivered or paid, compared with 99·95 per cent. of a total of over 1,433 million articles in the preceding year, 99·94 per cent. of 1,308½ million articles in 1925-26 and 99·84 per cent. of 1,427 millions in 1920-21.

23. *Work of Dead Letter Offices (Appendix V, page 82).*—The total number of postal articles, excluding money orders, that reached the different Dead Letter Offices in 1930-31 was 8,830,201 compared with 9,526,477 in the preceding year. Of this number 39·2 per cent. were disposed of by redirection to the addressees, 52·3 per cent. were returned to the senders and 8·5 per cent. were undeliverable. Of the total number of articles issued by Dead Letter Offices for return to the senders or delivery to the addressees, only 1·78 per cent. came back to the Dead Letter Offices undelivered. The number of articles finally deposited as 'dead' was 897,000 which represents about 7 in every 10,000 of the total number given out for delivery from post offices and included a large number of articles which from various causes could not be delivered at all. In Bengal, Bombay and Madras an average of 119 articles were posted *every day* with no address whatever; many of them contained money or valuables. In articles opened by the Dead Letter Offices, cheques, hundis, currency notes, bills of exchange, coins and other property of a nominal value of over Rs. 6·44 lakhs were found. The majority of these articles were delivered to the addressees or were returned to the senders.

24. *Working of Dead Letter Offices since 1920-21.*—A comparison of the results of the year 1930-31 with those of 1925-26 and 1920-21 shows that the percentage of postal articles consigned to Dead Letter Offices on the total number given out for delivery by post offices was ·68 in 1930-31, ·82 in 1925-26 and 1·08 in 1920-21. The percentage of articles disposed of by redirection to the addressees on the total number received in Dead Letter Offices was 39·23 in 1930-31, compared with 45·10 in 1925-26 and 45·18 in 1920-21. The percentage of the total number of articles which came back to Dead Letter Offices as finally undeliverable on the total number of articles issued by those offices was 1·78 in 1930-31, 1·61 in 1925-26 and 1·64 in 1920-21.

25. *Foreign Correspondence.*—The following table shows the approximate number of articles of correspondence (including air

mail articles) received from and despatched to foreign countries during the year 1929-30 and 1930-31 :—

Countries.		Letters and postcards:		Newspapers, bookpackets, etc.	
		1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Sent to	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	18,492,760	17,565,853	3,281,993	2,871,063
	Other countries.	16,986,684	14,992,510	9,750,351	9,219,418
Received from	Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	10,657,114	9,118,941	8,497,073	7,551,713
	Other countries.	14,419,782	14,435,824	19,891,937	17,857,164

26. *Foreign correspondence since 1920-21.*—The number of postal articles other than parcels exchanged by India with foreign countries during 1920-21, 1925-26 and 1930-31 are shown below—

	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.
Sent from India—			
To Great Britain and Northern Ireland—			
Letters and postcards . . .	11,601,311	12,877,787	17,565,853
Newspapers, bookpackets and samples.	1,343,186	2,032,217	2,871,063
To other countries—			
Letters and postcards . . .	11,361,998	14,473,212	14,992,510
Newspapers, bookpackets and samples.	5,150,751	7,345,897	9,219,418
Received in India—			
From Great Britain and Northern Ireland—			
Letters and postcards . . .	13,284,180	9,166,560	9,118,941
Newspapers, bookpackets and samples.	8,861,008	11,897,600	7,551,713
From other countries—			
Letters and postcards . . .	9,032,488	11,984,180	14,435,824
Newspapers, bookpackets and samples.	8,420,641	13,404,131	17,857,164

27. *Foreign Parcels.*—578,829 parcels were despatched through the foreign post from British India compared with 684,363 during the preceding year, while 655,091 were received compared with 741,786 in 1929-30. There was thus a decrease of 15.42 per cent. in the number of parcels exported and 11.69 per cent. in the number imported as against a decrease of 1.43 and an increase of .65 per cent. respectively in 1929-30.

The number of parcels sent to and received from Great Britain and Northern Ireland exclusively was 161,573 and 398,930 respectively. Under arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance and delivery of parcels exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight, between Bombay and London 143 additional parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland were carried by the Company's steamers.

28. *Review of foreign parcel post since 1920-21.*—(1) *With Great Britain and Northern Ireland.*—The subjoined statement shows the number of parcels exchanged by India in 1920-21 with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in 1925-26 and 1930-31 with Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.
Sent from India	327,949	186,584	161,573
Received in India	680,924	525,694	398,930

(2) *With other countries.*—The figures for the corresponding three years are :—

	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.
Sent from India	319,480	486,051	417,113
Received in India	163,576	220,643	256,161

29. *Postage stamps.*—The aggregate value of postage stamps and stationery issued for sale from treasuries was as follows :—

Ordinary Postage stamps and stationery	Rs. 749.6 lakhs—a decrease of 65.3 lakhs.
Service postage stamps.	Rs. 99.7 lakhs—an increase of 5.4 lakhs.

compared with the previous year's figures.

Details of the issue figures are given below :—

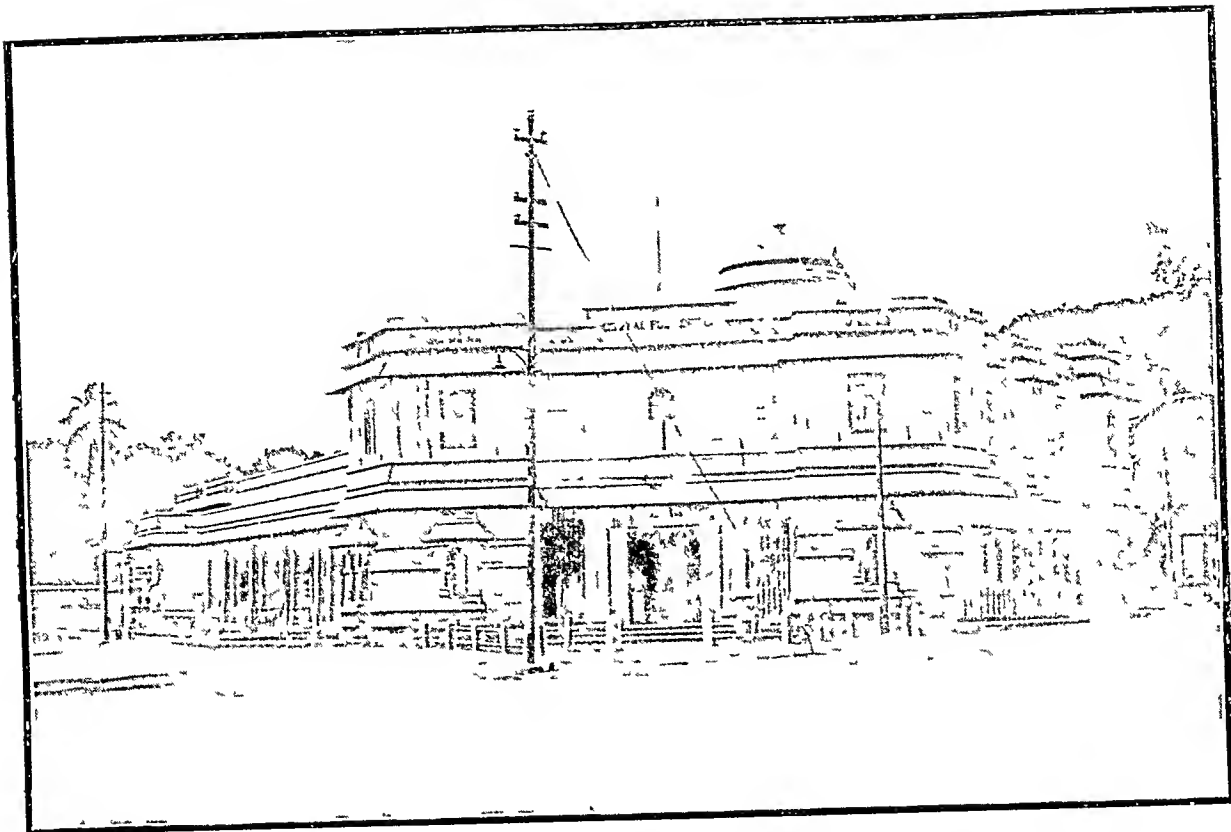
Circle.	Total issue.
	Rs.
Madras	1,49,10,100
Bengal and Assam	1,47,09,947
Bombay	1,42,41,368
Punjab and North-West Frontier	1,27,01,732
United Provinces	76,36,577
Burma	46,89,506
Central	46,43,781
Bihar and Orissa	34,52,525
Sind and Baluchistan	31,66,735
Contribution to local Governments on account of unified stamps.	47,87,300

During the year 96 million embossed envelopes were issued to treasuries from the Central Stamp Store. The number of stamp booklets issued was 3,654,720 as compared with 5,236,800 during the previous year, a decrease of 30·21 per cent. The decrease was due to acute trade depression.

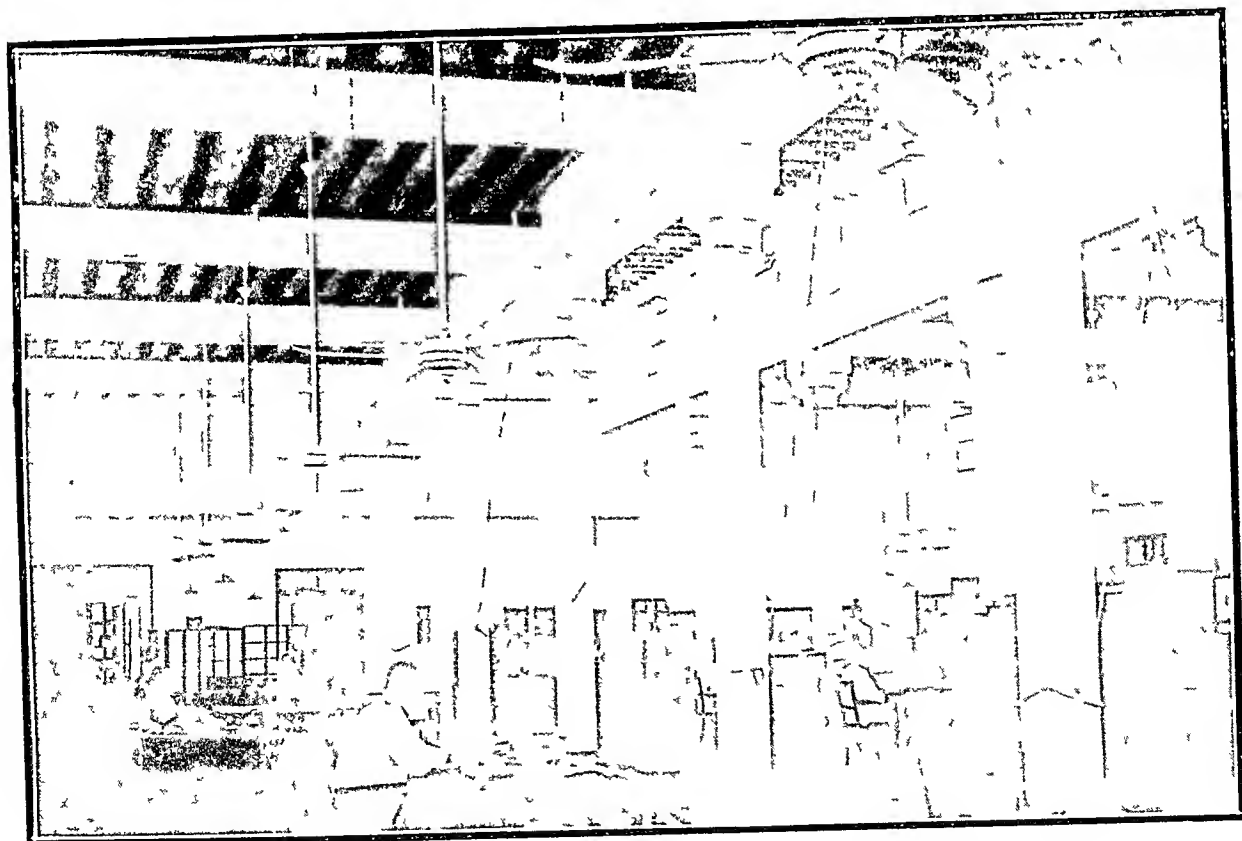
In addition to postage stamps non-judicial and court-fee stamps are sold in many post offices.

30. Review of sale of postage stamps since 1920-21 :—

—	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1930-31 compared with	
				1920-21.	1925-26.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ordinary postage stamp, etc.	6,64,19,636	7,65,79,368	7,49,67,300	+12·87	—2·11
Service postage stamps, etc.	90,07,224	86,81,937	99,72,271	+10·71	+14·86



MADURA POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
(Exterior view.)



MADURA POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.
(Interior view.)

31. *Commemorative stamps.*—For the first time in the history of the Indian Post Office, a special set of pictorial postage stamps was issued on the 9th February 1931, in commemoration of the inauguration of New Delhi. The set consisted of six denominations each depicting one of the historic landmarks in New Delhi :—

$\frac{1}{2}$ anna	.	.	.	.	The Purana Qila (Old fort), New Delhi.
$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	.	.	.	.	The War Memorial, New Delhi.
1 anna	.	.	.	.	The Council House, New Delhi.
2 annas	.	.	.	.	The Viceroy's House, New Delhi.
3 annas	.	.	.	.	The Secretariat, New Delhi.
1 Rupee	.	.	.	.	The Dominion Columns with back ground representing the Secretariat, New Delhi.

The stamps were used both for postage and revenue purposes and proved very popular. Complete sets of these stamps were also sold in England and India for philatelic and souvenir purposes.

Insured and Value-payable Post.

32. *Insurance business.*—The number of insured letters and parcels posted was 5,209,073 of the aggregate declared value of over 138 $\frac{3}{4}$ crores of rupees, a decrease of 464,744 or 8·2 per cent. in number and of 21 crores or 13·2 per cent. in value. The insurance fees realised amounted to over 19 lakhs of rupees against about 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in 1929-30.

33. *Review of insurance business since 1920-21.*—There has been a steady decline in the insurance business during the last five years. The number of insured articles which rose from 4,510,471 in 1920-21 to 5,856,689 in 1925-26 fell to 5,209,073 in 1930-31.

The number of insured letters, which was 3,621,790 in 1920-21 and 4,533,425 in 1925-26 fell to 4,330,752 in 1930-31. The average amount for which each letter was insured was Rs. 297 in 1920-21, Rs. 285 in 1925-26 and Rs. 270 in 1930-31.

The number of insured parcels was 888,681 in 1920-21, 1,323,264 in 1925-26 and 878,321 in 1930-31, representing a percentage of 7·29, 8·55 and 5·30 respectively on the total number of parcels of all classes. The average amount for which each parcel was insured was Rs. 337 in 1920-21, Rs. 299 in 1925-26 and Rs. 278 in 1930-31.

34. *Compensation for Insured articles.*—390 claims for compensation were received. 223 were admitted and the sum of Rs. 89,332 was paid as compensation compared with Rs. 1,04,160 in 1929-30. Recoveries to the extent of Rs. 16,207 were made and the net cost to Government for compensation was Rs. 73,125 representing 3·85 per cent. of the insurance fees realised and ·005 per cent. of the total value of insured articles handled.

35. *Value-payable business.*—Value-payable articles of all kinds sent through the post numbered 11,982,690 compared with 13,157,331 in 1929-30, a decrease of 8.9 per cent. The total amount specified for recovery was over 24½ crores of rupees against 28½ crores in the preceding year, a decrease of 14 per cent. The average value of a value-payable article was Rs. 20½ against Rs. 21¾. In Calcutta about 2½ million value-payable articles were posted or over 80 per cent. of the entire value payable postings of the Bengal and Assam Circle and 22 per cent. of the total value payable postings of the whole of India and Burma. The total sum realised by the Department for the tradesmen of Calcutta amounted to about 6½ crores of rupees. In the city of Bombay 1.3 million value-payable articles were posted or over 63½ per cent. of the total value-payable postings in the Bombay Circle. Over 3 crores of rupees were recovered by the post office for the senders of these articles.

36. *Progress of value-payable business since 1920-21.*—During the last decade there was an expansion of value payable business up to 1929-30 but owing to abnormal trade depression there was a fall in this class of business during the year 1930-31. The number of value-payable articles which rose from 11,512,285 in 1920-21 to 12,294,629 in 1925-26 dropped to 11,982,690 in 1930-31. The amount declared for recovery was 22 crores in 1920-21, 28 crores in 1925-26 and 24½ crores in 1930-31. The number of articles posted in the City of Calcutta fell from 2,906,227 in 1920-21 and 2,933,854 in 1925-26 to 2,640,879 in 1930-31; while the amounts realised were 4½ crores in 1920-21, 6½ crores in 1925-26 and 6½ crores in 1930-31.

The average value of a value-payable article which rose from Rs. 19¼ in 1920-21 to Rs. 22¾ in 1925-26 fell to Rs. 20½ in 1930-31.

37. *Value-payable business with foreign countries.*—The table below shows the value-payable transactions with foreign countries during the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 :—

	With Ceylon.				With Iraq, Persia, Portuguese India, British Somaliland and Seychelles.			
	Inward.		Outward.		Inward.		Outward.	
	Number.	Declared value.	Number.	Declared value.	Number.	Declared value.	Number.	Declared value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1930-31	3,547	55,757	194,413	20,50,102	358	4,016	12,959	3,31,643
1929-30	4,456	66,677	224,838	26,69,841	318	4,133	15,815	3,64,379
Increase (+)	...	...	...	...	+40	...	...	...
or Decrease (—)	—369	—10,920	—40,425	—6,19,678	...	—117	—2,856	—32,731

TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

13

The following figures show the year's transactions in "C. O. D." or cash-on-delivery parcels with countries other than those named above :—

	With Great Britain and Northern Ireland.				With the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States and Johore.			
	Inward.		Outward.		Inward.		Outward.	
	Number.	Amount of trade charges recoverable.	Number.	Amount of trade charges recoverable.	Number.	Amount of trade charges recoverable.	Number.	Amount of trade charges recoverable.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1929-30	85,421	281,359	1,192	41,416	139	6,774	24,089	6,91,620
1928-29	99,340	342,710	1,370	57,474	172	6,955	28,154	10,26,607
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	—13,919	—61,351	—178	—16,058	—33	—211	—4,065	—3,34,937

A sum of Rs. 34,39,609 was recovered from the addressees of parcels received from Great Britain and Northern Ireland as compared with Rs. 38,32,277 in 1929-30 and 4,951 parcels or 5.79 per cent. of the total number were returned as undeliverable. The amount actually received from the addressees of parcels despatched from India to Great Britain and Northern Ireland was Rs. 40,755 as against Rs. 54,801 in the previous year and 45 parcels or 3.77 per cent. of the total number were received back as undeliverable.

Money orders.

38. *General.*—The total number of money orders of all kinds, inland and foreign issued exceeded 39 millions, the aggregate value being about 86½ crores of rupees compared with over 40½ millions of the value of Rs. 94 crores in the preceding year. The commission realised was over Rs. 112 lakhs.

39. *Inland money orders* [Appendix VI(b), page 84].—About 39 million money orders, ordinary and telegraphic, of a total value of over 85 crores of rupees were issued. There was a decrease of 3.48 per cent. in number and 8.12 per cent. in value.

40. *Telegraphic money orders.*—The total number of telegraphic money orders (inland and foreign) issued fell from 1,049,587 to 972,107 and their value from 8.4 crores to 7.3 crores of rupees. A sum of Rs. 7.7 lakhs was realised as commission.

41. *Review of inland money order business since 1920-21.*—Statistics of the inland money order transactions of 1930-31 in comparison with those of the years 1920-21 and 1925-26 are given below:—

Money orders issued.	1930-31.	1925-26.	1920-21.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1930-31 over	
				1925-26.	1920-21.
Number—					
Ordinary	37,552,627	34,633,304	36,451,351	+3,219,233	+1,371,276
Telegraphic	952,103	917,115	745,133	+40,983	+212,970
Total	38,810,730	35,550,509	37,226,484	+3,260,221	+1,584,246
Amount—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary	77,97,55,524	75,59,52,973	77,78,03,699	—62,27,443	+19,51,825
Telegraphic	7,15,62,431	8,11,37,393	7,95,92,511	—95,74,663	—80,30,080
Total	85,13,17,955	83,71,20,265	85,73,96,210	—1,58,02,310	—60,78,255
Commission—					
Ordinary	1,03,53,886	1,02,86,255	76,11,303	+67,631	+27,42,578
Telegraphic	7,57,554	8,47,799	8,22,340	—90,245	—64,786
Total	1,11,11,440	1,11,34,054	84,33,648	—22,614	+26,77,792

Although there was a decrease in the amount of money orders issued in 1930-31 as compared with that of 1920-21, the amount of commission realised in 1930-31 increased considerably. This was due mainly to increase in the rates of commission with effect from April 1921 and partly to a large increase in the number of money orders of a small value since 1920-21.

The telegraphic money order system is specially popular in Burma, where the number of such orders issued in 1930-31 was 321,103 or 33 per cent. of the total for the whole of India and Burma. The corresponding figures for 1925-26 and 1920-21 were 352,503 or 38 per cent. and 293,642 or 39 per cent. respectively.

The average amount of an inland money order was Rs. 23 in 1920-21, Rs. 24 in 1925-26 and Rs. 22 in 1930-31.

42. *Foreign Money Orders* [Appendix VI (d), pages 86-88].—In the Sterling money order exchanges with Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, British Dominions and foreign countries generally, the total number of money orders sent and received was 245,838 of the aggregate value of £1,286,232 compared with 262,673 valued at £1,452,663 in the preceding year. The amount received during the year for payment in India exceeded that advised from this country by nearly £203,247.

Foreign rupee money orders, which were exchanged with Ceylon, Iraq, the Far East, the Portuguese Settlements in India and certain other Countries, numbered 693,631 of the value of over 2 crores 72 lakhs sent and received, against 820,736 of the value of over 3 crores 29 lakhs in 1929-30. As usual, the money orders received for payment in India far exceeded in number and value those sent from this country, the balance in favour of India being over 2 crores 34 lakhs of rupees.

The largest amount in sterling money order exchanges, *viz.*, £214,825, was received from Kenya and Uganda. The amount received from Great Britain and Northern Ireland was £205,598, from the Union of South Africa £145,265, from the Tanganyika Territory £37,980, from the Fiji Islands £31,347 and from New South Wales £17,979. In the rupee exchanges the largest amount received, *viz.*, over Rs. 1 crore 9 lakhs was from Ceylon. The amount received from the Federated Malay States was Rs. 63.42 lakhs, from the Straits Settlements Rs. 49.88 lakhs and from Iraq 6.08 lakhs.

43. *Review of foreign money order business since 1920-21.*—

(1) *General.*—The comparative statement below reviews the foreign money order business since 1920-21 :—

—	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with	
				1920-21.	1925-26.
Issues—					
Number .	612,430	337,834	340,036	—272,394	+2,202
Amount Rs.	9,16,67,549	1,33,98,098	1,35,22,658	—7,81,44,891	+1,24,560
Payments—					
Number .	665,900	931,867	1,007,497	+341,597	+75,630
Amount Rs.	3,45,84,558	3,96,05,864	4,10,05,687	+64,21,129	+13,99,823

The great difference between the issues of 1920-21 and 1925-26 was due to the fact that money order remittances from India to foreign countries which were abnormally heavy during 1920-21 owing to trade boom and favourable rates of exchange gradually declined after that year on account of trade depression.

(2) *With Great Britain and Ireland.*—The most important exchange has already been that with Great Britain and Ireland, i.e., as now, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State. The money orders issued by India for payment in those countries numbered 387,573 for £8,602,129 in 1920-21; 165,303 for £557,847 in 1925-26; and 145,198* for £518,487 in 1930-31. In the reverse direction 23,847 money orders for £221,889 were received in India in 1920-21; 30,054 for £195,810 in 1925-26; and 37,240† for £212,372 in 1930-31.

(3) *With other countries.*—Excluding Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State, the countries with which the bulk of money order transactions takes place is from India to Ceylon and Portuguese India, and to India from Ceylon, the Federated Malay States and the Straits Settlements. The number and value of the Money Orders exchanged between India and those countries during the years 1920-21, 1925-26 and 1930-31 are given below :—

	1920-21.		1925-26.		1930-31.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Issued by India to Ceylon.	24,454	13,10,578	36,271	10,11,323	21,654	9,42,021
Portuguese India.	14,882	7,33,527	9,182	3,69,733	8,930	3,37,756
Paid in India for Ceylon.	283,921	85,36,826	444,283	1,18,09,063	448,309	1,09,09,183
Federated Malay States.	42,615	31,14,494	68,103	47,86,951	87,997	63,42,331
Straits Settlements.	39,479	31,38,563	55,756	39,63,368	69,989	49,88,629

*Inclusive of 988 for £3,165 for Irish Free State.

†Inclusive of 537 for £6,774 from Irish Free State.

44. *British Postal Orders.*—The following figures show the year's transaction in British Postal Orders.

	Sold in India.		Paid in India.		Commission realised.
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1930-31	284,416	£ 184,848	154,379	£ 112,879	Rs. 11,702
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) over the figures for 1929-30.	—6,956	—6,342	—7,989	—6,689	—397

Of the 41 denominations of Postal Orders ranging from 6d. to 21 shillings, those for 5, 10, and 20 shillings formed over 63 per cent. of the total number sold, the last-named denomination alone representing 43 per cent. of the total. Of the orders paid 4,231 for £2,165 were sold in India.

45. *Review of the British Postal Order business since 1920-21.*—The following figures show the extent of the British Postal Order transactions in 1930-31 as compared with those in 1920-21 and 1925-26 :—

		1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with	
					1920-21.	1925-26.
British Postal Orders sold in India.	Number	381,068	279,353	284,416	—25·36	+1·81
	Value including poundage.	£ 285,426	£ 184,920	£ 184,848	—35·24	—·04
British Postal Orders paid in India.	Number	66,906	129,730	154,379	+130·74	+19·00
	Value	£ 51,420	£ 102,805	£ 112,879	+119·52	+9·80
British Postal Orders sold in India for payment in India.	Number	7,214	3,567	4,231	—41·35	+18·62
	Value	£ 5,001	£ 2,111	£ 2,165	—56·71	+2·56
Not commission realised by the Indian Post Office on British Postal Orders issued and paid.		Rs. 3,43,429*	Rs. 8,182	Rs. 11,702	—96·59	+43·02

*This amount represents not merely the commission but also the difference between the market rate of the pound sterling and the rate of 2 shillings to the rupee which was then officially fixed for calculating the value of British Postal Orders.

Non-Postal Branches.

46. *Savings Bank* [Appendix VII (a), pages 90-91].—The number of active accounts was 2,477,613 representing an increase of 7.49 per cent. The total balance at credit of depositors was a little over Rs. 37 crores, representing a decrease of .28 per cent. The average balance at the credit of a single depositor was Rs. 149.44 compared with Rs. 161.10 in 1929-30. The graph at the end of this Report shows the volume of Savings Bank business since 1900.

47. *Transactions in Government Securities*.—The volume of investments in Government Securities through the Post Office is shown in the following statement:—

	Government Securities (nominal value.)		
	Purchased.	Sold.	Held in custody of Accountant General, Posts and Telegraphs, on behalf of depositors.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	90,09,000	16,02,000	5,78,43,325
Increase (+) or decrease (—)	—15,32,000	+3,24,375	+46,77,625
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) over 1929-30.	—14.53	+25.39	+8.80

During the year investment certificates of a nominal value of Rs. 20,966 were discharged.

48. *Growth of Savings Bank business since 1920-21.*—The statement below shows the Savings Bank transactions of 1930-31 compared with the years 1920-21 and 1925-26 :—

				Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1930-31 compared with				
				1920-21.	1925-26.			
				1920-21.	1925-26.			
Head Banks				256	255	256	Nil	+·39
Sub-Banks				10,457	10,007	12,590	+20·40	+15·43
Accounts	At close of preceding year . . .			1,760,442	2,164,473	2,304,004	+30·93	+6·49
	Opened during the year . . .			322,004	380,837	473,893	+40·72	+24·44
	Closed during the year . . .			205,479	227,920	301,184	+46·58	+32·14
	At close of year			1,877,957	2,317,390	2,477,013	+31·03	+6·91
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Opening balance ↓				21,34,84,628	25,63,94,907	37,12,66,207	+73·91	+44·80
Deposits				(a) 21,66,35,644	(b) 21,68,76,563	(c) 27,82,28,029	+28·49	+28·29
Interest				62,19,739	73,99,014	1,04,43,443	+67·91	+41·15
Total , .				43,62,40,011	48,06,70,484	65,99,38,584	+51·28	+37·30
Withdrawals				(a) 20,76,18,295	(b) 20,83,55,719	(c) 28,96,73,709	+39·52	+39·04
Closing balance				22,86,21,716	27,23,14,764	37,02,59,874	+61·95	+35·97
Average balance at credit of each depositor.				121·73	117·50	149·44	+22·76.	+27·18

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 3,42,70,245-14-1 representing the balance of accounts transferred from one post office to another.

(b) „ „ 2,64,07,374-2-6 Ditt.

(c) „ „ 3,45,85,663-7-0 Ditto.

49. *Review of transactions in Government Securities since 1920-21.*—The following statement furnishes details of the purchase and sale of Government Promissory Notes through the agency

of the Post Office for 1930-31 compared with the years 1925-26 and 1920-21 :—

—	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) during 1930-31 as compared with	
				1920-21.	1925-26.
Number of investments.	8,858	1,818	5,018	—3,840	+3,200
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nominal value of investments.	1,24,18,600	34,94,400	90,09,000	—34,09,600	+55,14,600
Number of sales	1,329	1,249	1,056	—273	—193
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nominal value of securities held in custody of Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs at close of year.	4,59,28,700	4,92,87,750	5,78,43,325	+1,19,14,625	+85,55,575

50. *Post Office Cash Certificates* [Appendix VII (b), pages 92-93].—The special feature of the year in connection with Post Office Cash Certificates was the further reduction of the issue price from Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 for a Cash Certificate of Rs. 10 denomination and a corresponding reduction in the issue price of other denominations.

The total amount invested in Post Office Cash Certificates increased from a little over Rs. 716 lakhs in the preceding year to over Rs. 1,178 lakhs, or by 64·5 per cent. The increase was most marked in the case of investments in Certificates of the Rs. 1,000 denomination, which reached a total of over Rs. 979½ lakhs against a little over Rs. 546½ lakhs in the preceding year. The amount paid to investors on the discharge of certificates also increased from about Rs. 519 lakhs to about Rs. 995 lakhs. This increase both in sales and discharges may be ascribed to the reduction in the sale price which induced investors to cash old Certificates and to re-invest in the new issues.

The subjoined statement in which a comparison is made with figures for the year 1920-21 and the year 1925-26 gives an idea of

the growth in the volume of transactions in Post Office Cash Certificates, which were introduced in 1917-18 :—

—	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total amount invested in Cash Certificates.	51,87,262	9,55,56,358	11,78,27,416.
Approximate amount of nominal value represented by the total amount invested.	67 lakhs	1,274 lakhs	1,550½ lakhs.
Total amount (including interest) paid to investors on the discharge of certificates.	1,66,43,279	1,86,61,508	9,94,89,462
Total amount of interest alone paid on the discharge of certificates.	16,85,583	15,93,654	1,59,13,281

It is clear that this form of investment is very popular.

51. *Post Office Insurance Fund* [Appendices IX (a), IX (b), and X. pages 96-99].—9,710 new Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance Policies of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,50,38,231 were issued compared with 8,894 policies for Rs. 1,49,56,170 last year. Ten women were insured during the year and at the end of the year there were 122 women policy holders.

The total sum realised on account of premia on old and new policies taken together amounted to Rs. 61,51,572 as compared with Rs. 56,23,239 representing the revised figure for the previous year. Claims to the extent of Rs. 32,47,454 were paid compared with Rs. 31,07,969 in 1929-30, while 680 policies for a gross sum of Rs. 9,89,957 either lapsed or were surrendered or cancelled.

52. *Growth of the Post Office Insurance Fund since 1920-21.*—The statement below shows the progress of the Post Office Insurance Fund since 1920-21 :—

—	Up to 31st March 1921.	Up to 31st March 1926.	Up to 31st March 1931.
Number of lives insured . . .	47,280	69,918	108,329
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Amount received in premia . . .	2,40,77,747	3,86,40,512	6,42,99,060
Amount of insurance . . .	6,64,89,549	11,80,84,756	18,87,03,084
Amount of claims met . . .	1,30,93,753	2,14,84,500	3,50,52,553

The number of active policies and contracts in existence at the end of the last three quinquennial periods, and the aggregate amounts of insurance and allowances represented by them are shown below :—

	On 31st March 1921.	On 31st March 1926.	On 31st March 1931.
Number of active policies in existence.	33,258	49,417	79,058
(a) Held by Post Office servants .	12,567	18,510	35,778
(b) Held by servants of other Departments.	20,691	30,907	43,280
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aggregate amount of insurance .	4,88,87,682	9,14,92,069	14,86,29,983
Number of monthly allowance contracts in existence.	75	50	30
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Amount of allowances contracted for.	761 11 10	598 12 6	502 0 5

53. *Receipt of salt revenue.*—During the year the 22 post offices in the Central Circle which acted as agents for the receipt of salt revenue carried out 208 transactions involving 79,428 maunds of salt of the value of Rs. 1,15,820 yielding a commission of Rs. 164. The 220 transactions of the previous year involved 65,803 maunds of the value of Rs. 1,00,492 and a commission of Rs. 143.

The following table reviews salt transactions since 1920-21 :—

	..	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.
Post offices authorized to receive salt revenue.	Number	363	25	22
Indents received	„	326	586	208
Quantity of salt indented for . .	Maunds	187,277	213,715½	79,428
Value of salt indented for . .	Rs.	2,82,263	3,19,464	1,15,820
Postal Commission realised . .	„	207	472	164

The decrease since 1920-21 in the number of post offices authorised to receive salt revenue was due to the policy of utilizing post offices as a receiving agency at those places only where there were no Government treasuries. The gradual decrease in

salt revenue work since 1925-26 was partly due to slackness in trade and partly to the stoppage of the booking of indents by the Sambhar Salt Depôt and the introduction of direct arrangements for importing salt from that Depôt through local agents.

54. *Sale of quinine.*—During the year 14,091 lbs. and 2,103 grains of quinine were sold through the Agency of the Post Office at a total price of Rs. 3,13,101, a decrease of 5·17 per cent. on the sales of the preceding year. The quantities sold in 1920-21 and 1925-26 were 15,484 lbs. and 15,221 lbs. respectively.

55. *Payment of Indian Military Pensions.*—In the Punjab and N.-W. F. Circle 132,890 Indian Army pensioners received their pensions through the agency of the Post Office, the total amount disbursed being Rs. 1,60,16,501 and the commission realised Rs. 2,60,268 compared with the corresponding figures of 1,30,184, Rs. 1,57,73,357 and Rs. 1,18,300* in the previous year. The increase in the amount of commission is due to the fact that the rate of commission earned by the Department was increased from twelve annas to one rupee and ten annas per cent. from the 1st April 1930. 1,882 pensioners elected to draw their pension by money orders through Civil Treasuries; of these 977 were residents of the N.-W. F. Province and the remainder of the Attock and Gujrat Districts of the Punjab. During the year the number of offices authorised to perform Indian Military Pension work was increased by 30, chiefly for the convenience of aged, crippled and female pensioners.

In the Sind and Baluchistan Circle 565 Indian Army pensioners were paid their pensions through the Post Office, the total amount paid being Rs. 82,608 and the amount of commission realised Rs. 1,342 compared with 582, Rs. 81,514 and Rs. 612, respectively, in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

56. *Complaints by the Public.*—The number of complaints received from the public was 137,379 compared with 144,161 in the previous year. The percentage of complaints found to be justified was 31·02 compared with 31·84 in the previous year, while 83,147 complaints or 60·52 per cent. of the number received proved to be groundless. In the remaining cases either no definite conclusion could be arrived at or the investigation had not been completed by the end of the year.

57. *Compensation for uninsured registered articles.*—The total sum paid, as an act of grace, on account of compensation for the

* Revised figure.

loss of, or damage to, uninsured registered postal articles amounted to Rs. 5,043 during the year as compared with Rs. 4,676 in the preceding year.

58. *Offences by postal officials.*—During the year 339 postal officials were implicated in criminal offences. Of these 244 were convicted by criminal courts and the remainder were punished departmentally. The total amount of money loss involved in these cases was Rs. 92,739, of which the sum of Rs. 36,544 was subsequently recovered.

The total number of officials dismissed was 336, *i.e.*, 29 per cent. of the entire postal staff.

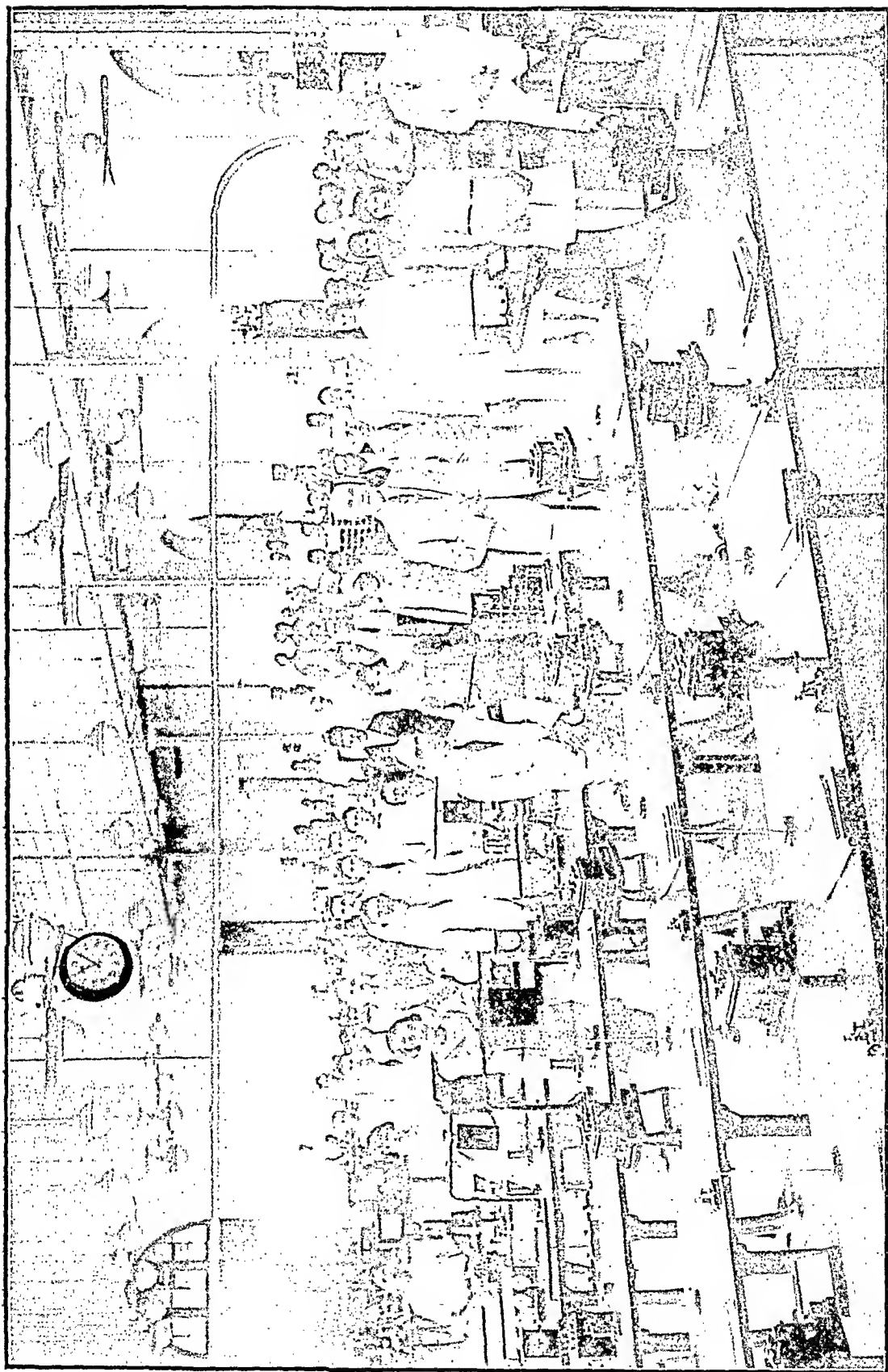
59. *Offences by other persons.*—Offences against the Post Office committed by persons not belonging to the Department comprised 53 cases of money order fraud, 10 of fraudulent withdrawal from Savings Bank accounts and 176 of theft from mails and post offices. The number of cases in which offenders were convicted by criminal courts was 45. The total amount of money loss involved was Rs. 21,332, of which Rs. 9,909 was recovered, Rs. 3,196 was irrecoverable and written off as finally lost and Rs. 8,227 remained unadjusted at the close of the year.

60. *Highway robberies of mails.*—There were 22 cases of highway robbery of mails in which the robbers succeeded in their attempts, compared with 25 cases in the previous year. Of the 22 cases, 18 occurred in British Indian territory and 4 in Indian States. In 4 of them mail peons were wounded and in 7 runners were the victims, 2 being killed and the remainder injured. The entire mails were recovered in 2 cases and a part of the mails in 4 cases. In the remaining 16 cases the mails were lost. Prosecutions were instituted in 7 cases and convictions were obtained in 5.

The total loss sustained by the Department through highway robbery amounted to Rs. 21,228, of which more than Rs. 16,000 was on account of 11 cases which occurred in the Bengal and Assam Circle. One of these cases took place in the heart of Rajshahi town on the evening of the 3rd September 1930, when the outgoing mails containing insured articles valued at Rs. 3,420 were robbed. The Police could not trace the culprits.

In addition to the 22 cases referred to above, 10 unsuccessful attempts were made to rob the mails and on these occasions 1 postman, 1 mail guard, 1 mail peon and 3 runners were roughly handled.

It may be mentioned that 7 runners were attacked and injured in cases other than of highway robbery of mails.



NEW OPERATOR'S HALL OF THE MADRAS CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Financial result of the working of the Post Office.

61. *Review.*—The accounts show that the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 7,50,91,371 and the charges (including interest on Capital outlay) to Rs. 8,13,00,588 (*vide* part I of Appendix II) the result being a net loss of Rs. 62,09,212 as compared with a net loss of Rs. 21,47,333 shown in the accounts for the year 1929-30. The expenditure increased by nearly Rs. 2 lakhs while the receipts decreased by nearly Rs. 39 lakhs, the net result being approximately Rs. 41 lakhs worse than that for 1929-30. This deterioration in the financial position is mainly attributable to continued falling off in the receipts on account of decline in traffic and general trade depression.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

62. *General.*—During the year, the Telegraph and Telephone mileage increased by 2,206 miles of line with 13,654 miles of wire and 27 miles of cable containing 3,760* miles of cable conductors. The new construction included 4,311 miles of wire erected for the various Railways and 1,361 miles of wire for the Irrigation Department. At the end of the year there were altogether 105,386 miles of line carrying 490,952 miles of wire and 1,159 miles of cable containing 82,509 miles of conductors, maintained by the Department. The wire mileage included 120,526 miles of copper and bronze wire of which 39,574 are in use for Departmental Telegraphs, 21,680 for Trunk Telephones, 7,848 for other Telephones and 51,424 for Railways. The cable mileage consisted of 473 miles (9,187 miles of conductors) for Telegraph circuits and 686 miles (73,322 miles of conductors) for Telephone circuits.

On the 31st March 1921, the total line and wire mileages were 89,105 and 364,587 respectively. During the five years ending 31st March 1926, 6,453 miles of line and 55,359 miles of wire were added, and during the period 1926—31, 9,828 miles of line and 71,006 miles of wire were added. The cable mileage on 31st March 1921 was 606. It was increased by 414 and 139 during the quinquennial periods 1921—26 and 1926—31 respectively.

The number of telegraph offices open for paid traffic at the close of the year was 10,540 consisting of 104 departmental telegraph offices of which 84 are manned by departmental telegraphists, 17 radio offices, 4,297 combined post and telegraph

*As there was actually a decrease of 7,399 miles of cable conductors during 1929-30 which was discovered after a check of the existing cables in the Delhi Division in March 1931 the correct mileage of conductors maintained by the department during that year was 78,749 instead of 86,148.

offices, 6,111 railway offices and 11 canal offices. In addition, 9,635 post offices as against 9,391 in the previous year, were authorised to accept telegrams from the public for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office and disposed of 87,163 telegrams of the value of Rs. 84,617. The corresponding figures for 1929-30 were 193,637 telegrams of the value of Rs. 1,86,911. Of 2,961 telegraph offices which remained open at the end of the year for administrative purposes of the Railways and the Canal Departments 2,552 were maintained by the Department.

The number of departmental offices (including Radio offices) fell from 184 in 1920-21 to 163 in 1925-26 and to 121 in 1930-31. This decrease is mainly due to the conversion of Departmental telegraph offices into combined post and telegraph offices.

The total number of combined post and telegraph offices on 31st March 1931 stood at 4,297 worked by a staff of 4,606 postal clerks employed on telegraph duties as compared with 4,221 offices and 4,732 clerks during the previous year. The net increase in the number of combined post and telegraph offices during the year was 76 against 92 in the year 1929-30.

Excluding service messages the number of telegrams sent from combined offices decreased from 12,064,532 to 11,382,520, the corresponding values being Rs. 1,28,29,595 and Rs. 1,22,34,476, a decrease of 5 per cent. in number and a decrease of about 5 per cent. in value. The number of telegrams delivered from combined offices was 9,628,778 as compared with 9,862,619 in the previous year.

The statement below shows the development of the combined office system during the last ten years :—

Year.	No. of combined offices open on 31st March.	No. of messages (Sent, Received and Transit) dealt with by combined offices.	Value of telegrams.
			Rs.
1920-21	3,400	21,311,660	1,18,37,878
1925-26	3,688	21,764,045	1,13,70,024
1930-31	4,297	25,294,800	1,22,34,476

Five Departmental telegraph offices, namely, Roorkee, Mussooree, Jhansi, Meerut and Magwe were converted into combined Post and Telegraph offices in the course of the year.

The statement below shows the number of telegrams accepted by the Department under the Deposit Account System from firms and individuals during the last five years :—

Year.	Number of deposit accounts maintained.	Number of telegrams charged to Deposit Accounts.
1926-27	590	1,218,232
1927-28	617	1,309,392
1928-29	654	1,290,488
1929-30	656	1,266,822
1930-31	699	1,164,860

Small sub and branch offices and village postmen continued to accept inland ordinary telegrams from the public for transfer to the nearest telegraph offices for transmission. During the year 87,800 telegrams were so collected compared with 193,795* in the previous year, the marked decrease being attributable to trade depression.

The Phonogram system shows steady progress and is clearly of considerable benefit to the public. During the year 51,717 telegrams were received from telephone subscribers for onward despatch and the number of received telegrams telephoned to the subscribers from telegraph offices was 43,884.

A pneumatic 2 way Lampson's Message Carrier was installed in the Madras Central Telegraph Office during the year under review.

63. *Maintenance*.—There has been a very satisfactory improvement in the percentage of maintenance repairs and only about 3 per cent. of the line mileage and 2 per cent. of the wire mileage did not receive attention—the corresponding figures for last year being 6 per cent. and 4 per cent., respectively.

64. *Multiplex system of working*.—Close attention has been given during the year to the introduction of improvements with a view to speeding up communication. At Calcutta additional Baudot apparatus was installed to improve the disposal of the

* Revised figure.

heavy press traffic which passes between Calcutta and Delhi; and at Bombay, Baudot retransmitter apparatus has been installed and frequently used to enable press traffic between New Delhi and Madras to be disposed of direct between these two cities during the Legislative Assembly session at New Delhi. The distance from Delhi to Madras *viâ* Bombay is about 1,700 miles.

Additional Baudot apparatus has also been installed at Cawnpore, Agra, Akyab, Vizagapatam and elsewhere with a view to improve traffic disposal.

Although the Baudot printing system of telegraphy continues to be the principal system employed for the rapid disposal of traffic on the long main lines of India and Burma, steps have been taken to introduce the "Teletype" system on busy lines of moderate length. In this system a typewriter key board is used at the sending end of the line and the apparatus at the receiving end selects each character mechanically and prints it. The initial trials having proved satisfactory, it is intended to extend the use of this apparatus which is already extensively used in Europe. It can be very usefully employed between busy sub-offices and head office and has the advantage that it can, after a little practice, be worked quite satisfactorily by typists and does not require specially trained operators. It is in use at present between Delhi and Agra, Calcutta and Patna, and between the Calcutta Central Telegraph Office and Alipore Storeyard, Park Street and the Beadon Street offices.

65. *Experimental work.*—A single channel carrier system has been established between Benares and Patna in order to provide more satisfactory communication on the Calcutta-Delhi trunk telephone line by removal of the local traffic from the main line.

A careful examination was made during the year of the main long distance telephone circuits with a view to improving their efficiency. As a result, steps are being taken to instal more modern repeater apparatus at a number of stations and it is confidently expected that an improved standard of communication will shortly be obtained.

66. *Theft of wire and breakage of insulators.*—The theft of copper wire continues in all Circles except Sind and Baluchistan. In the Bombay Circle the number of thefts has increased considerably during the year. All thefts were duly reported to the Police but only in two cases have the thieves been convicted. The value of wire stolen during the year is Rs. 9,268. The introduction of copper weld wire in the areas where these thefts are of frequent occurrence seems to have effected a considerable improvement, as the loss last year by thefts amounted to Rs. 18,646.

The breakage of insulators is on the decrease.

67. *Inland communications.*—The comparative table below shows the number of faults definitely traced on Telegraph lines during the last 3 years.

Year.	No. of faults traced.	Percentage of traced faults to total faults.	Average duration in hours of traced faults.	No. of traced faults per 100 miles of—	
				Line.	Wire.
1928-29 . . .	19,912	72.27	14.50	20.69	4.56
1929-30 . . .	20,009	72.53	14.12	20.61	4.51
1930-31 . . .	21,670	73.55	14.56	22.02	4.83

Of the total number of faults shown 20,120 or 92.85 per cent. were due to unpreventable causes such as cyclones, floods, mischief, etc. The remaining 1,550 or 7.15 per cent. were of a preventable nature and included 345 faults, caused by work on the lines.

68. *Foreign Communications.*—Satisfactory communication was maintained with countries in the West by the three routes; the Eastern Telegraph Cable Company's route *viâ* Suez, the Indian Radio Telegraph Company's Beam Wireless route and the Indo-European Overland route. The Indo-European route was finally closed on the 1st March, 1931, under arrangements providing for the transfer to the Persian Government of the lines operated in Persia, and for the transfer of the submarine cable system in the Persian Gulf to Imperial and International Communication Ltd. by whom it will be maintained in operation. This familiar route of about sixty-two years standing connected India to England, through the Indo-European Telegraph Department between Karachi and Teheran and from Teheran onwards through the Indo-European Company which maintained the service thence through Russia, Poland and Germany. During the Great War the Indo-European Telegraph Department provided the *only* channel of telegraphic communication with Mesopotamia and Persia and there was never an interruption of communication throughout the period of hostilities. The advent of Beam Wireless discounted the utility of the overland route and it was accordingly closed. But in recording this inevitable change a fitting tribute of appreciation must be paid to the long and excellent services rendered by the old organisation. An interesting article on this subject which appeared in the "Englishman" is reproduced as an annexure to this Report, by courtesy of that paper.

Cable communication with Australia was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

Communication with China *via* Bhamo and with Siam *via* Moulmein was interrupted on several occasions owing to breakdowns on the land lines both within and beyond the Indian limits.

69. *Traffic*.—During the year, 18,124,346 telegrams excluding departmental free service telegrams were transmitted over the lines of the Department. Their disposal entailed 87,852,392 transmissions giving an average of 4·85 transmissions per telegram as against 4·72 in the preceding year.

There was a decrease of 5·5 per cent. in the number and over 5 per cent. in the value of inland telegrams as compared with the previous year's figures. State telegrams increased by over 9 per cent. in number and 19 per cent. in value. Raj (Indian State) telegrams increased by over 6 per cent. in number and over 8 per cent. in value. Private telegrams decreased by over 7 per cent. in number and over 8 per cent. in value. Press telegrams increased by over 13 per cent. in number but decreased over 3 per cent. in value.

The total inland traffic was 15,355,107 messages of the value of Rs. 1,71,66,817.

The total number of foreign telegrams handled by the department was over 2 millions containing over 32 million words. The percentages of increase or decrease in the number of telegrams and words as compared with the figures for 1929-30 for all classes of foreign telegrams are given below.

	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in number of	
	Telegrams.	Words.
State	+67	+18
Private at ordinary rates	—19	—19
Urgent private at triple rates	—40	—37
Deferred	—16	—17
Daily letter telegrams	—3	—6
Week-end letter telegrams	—5	—12
Press	+24	+59
Average	—14	—8

70. *Review of Traffic Statistics since 1920-21*.—The total number of telegrams transmitted over the lines of the Department fell

from 19,893,162 in 1920-21 to 18,777,563 in 1925-26 and to 18,124,346 in 1930-31. The decrease in traffic is attributable to general trade depression. The number of transmissions entailed in the disposal of all telegrams was 90,447,182 in 1920-21, 86,962,844 in 1925-26 and 87,852,392 in 1930-31. The average number of signalling operations per sent telegram was 4.54, 4.63 and 4.85 respectively.

71. *Review of the statistics of Inland telegrams since 1920-21.*—The total number of Inland telegrams declined from 16,298,517 in 1920-21 to 15,915,030 in 1925-26. In 1930-31 the number of telegrams further declined to 15,355,107. The value of Inland telegrams which was Rs. 2,03,97,567 in 1920-21 fell to Rs. 1,82,57,801 in 1925-26 while in 1930-31 it further decreased to Rs. 1,71,66,817.

The number and value of State telegrams dealt with during 1920-21 were 1,428,987 and Rs. 30,15,414 respectively as compared with 10,56,420 and Rs. 17,20,109 in 1925-26 and 1,226,085 and Rs. 21,28,788 during the year.

The number of private telegrams dealt with in 1920-21 was 14,607,259 with a value of Rs. 1,70,91,499 against 14,431,743 and Rs. 1,60,09,546 in 1925-26 and 13,487,026 and Rs. 1,43,81,279 in 1930-31.

The number of Press telegrams dealt with in 1920-21 was 262,271 with a value of Rs. 2,90,654 against 369,727 and Rs. 4,09,754 in 1925-26 and 571,238 and Rs. 5,28,634 in 1930-31.

The average value of a State telegram was Rs. 2.110 in 1920-21, Rs. 1.628 in 1925-26 and Rs. 1.736 in 1930-31. For a private telegram the corresponding figures were Rs. 1.170, Rs. 1.109 and Rs. 1.066 respectively.

72. *Review of the Statistics of foreign telegrams since 1920-21.*—The total number of foreign telegrams was 2,756,264 containing 43,983,005 words in 1920-21, 2,853,148 containing 27,619,119 words in 1925-26 while in 1930-31 the corresponding figures were 2,760,272 containing 32,109,186 words.

The number of State foreign telegrams decreased from 73,796 containing 2,676,920 words in 1920-21 to 31,613 containing 827,186 words in 1925-26, while in 1930-31 the number of telegrams rose to 34,758 with 1,164,702 words.

The number of private foreign telegrams in 1920-21 was 2,656,654 containing 38,581,552 words. In 1925-26 the number of these telegrams rose to 2,785,252 and the number of words declined to 25,884,297 while in 1930-31 the number of telegrams fell to 1,788,299 with 12,689,228 words.

During the last ten years the following important changes were made in the rates for Private foreign telegrams :—

- (1) The rate for Private telegrams between India and the United Kingdom was reduced from Rs. 1-4-0 to Re. 1 a word from the 1st March 1920, but subsequently it was raised to Rs. 1-2-0 from 1st November 1920 and restored to Rs. 1-4-0 from the 1st April 1921.
- (2) With effect from 1st August 1920, the rates for foreign Private telegrams from India or Burma to Siam *via* Moulmein were reduced from eleven and nine annas respectively to a uniform rate of seven annas a word. This uniform rate was raised to nine annas from 1st April 1921.
- (3) With effect from 15th May 1921 the Deferred class of foreign telegrams at half rates was extended to traffic with Siam.
- (4) With effect from 1st October 1923 a new class of foreign telegrams known as Daily Letter Telegrams at quarter rate was introduced between India and Great Britain. This service was extended to all British Possessions and the United States of America from the 1st December 1924.
- (5) The Week-end Letter Telegram service in plain language was introduced in September 1927 between India and Burma on one side and the Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the other at 3 annas per word *via* Eastern and at $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per word *via* the Beam Service, subject to a minimum charge of 20 words per telegram.
- (6) The stabilisation of the exchange value of the rupee admitted of a reduction being made in the rates for foreign telegrams from 1st July 1927. From that date the rate for telegrams to Great Britain and Northern Ireland *via* the Eastern route was fixed at Rs. 1-2-0 a word. On the opening of the Beam Service between Bombay and London the Eastern Telegraph Cable Company reduced its charges on telegrams to Great Britain and Northern Ireland to one rupee per word from the 1st September 1927. With effect from 6th September 1927 the charge for an ordinary telegram to Great Britain and Northern Ireland was fixed at 12 annas per word *via* the wireless as against one Rupee per word *via* the cable route.

The total number of foreign press telegrams was 25,814 with 2,724,533 words in 1920-21. In 1925-26 the number of telegrams rose to 36,283 but the words declined to 907,636. In 1930-31 the number of telegrams was 97,720 with 3,732,188 words.

73. *Daily letter and Week-end letter telegrams.*—The Daily letter telegram service was extended during the year to Lithuania, the Hedjaz and Pemba Island.

The Week-end letter telegram service was introduced between India and Canada, Newfoundland and the United States of America.

The numbers of Daily letter and Week-end letter telegrams dealt with during the last five years are shown below :—

(i) Daily letter telegrams.

—	Number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).
1926-27	193,617	..
1927-28	222,595	+15
1928-29	280,536	+26
1929-30	295,538	+5
1930-31	284,299	—3·8

(ii) Week-end letter telegrams.

—	Number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).
1926-27 . . . . .	..	..
1927-28	26,662	..
1928-29	67,697	+153
1929-30	85,866	+26
1930-31	81,633	—4·0

NOTE.—Week-end letter telegrams were introduced from the 1st September 1927.

74. *Christmas and New Year Greeting telegrams.*—From the 15th December, 1930, to the 5th January, 1931, telegrams with a minimum of ten words conveying Christmas and New Year

Greetings were accepted *via* the Eastern, Indo and Beam routes for nearly all the countries with which there is the Daily Letter Telegram service, as also for China, Hongkong, Japan, Formosa and the Phillipines *via* Madras. A special minimum charge of Rs. 1-14-0 was made for these telegrams to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Gibraltar and Malta.

The number of Christmas Greeting telegrams dealt with during the year was 24,058 containing 310,850 words compared with 23,678 containing 304,187 words in 1929-30.

The number of Christmas and New Year Greeting telegrams dealt with during the last five years are shown below :—

Year.	Number of telegrams.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—).
1926-27	14,496	..
1927-28	24,200	+66.9
1928-29	22,477	—7.1
1929-30	23,678	+5.3
1930-31	24,058	+1.6

75. *Foreign telegraphic Money Order Advices.*—The number of telegraphic money orders exchanged between India on the one hand and Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State on the other was 8,703 as against 8,177 in the preceding year showing an increase of over 6 per cent.

The number of telegraphic money order advices exchanged between India on the one side and Ceylon, Iraq, places in the Persian Gulf, Aden, Perim, Straits Settlements, Seychelles, Mauritius, Kedah, Zanzibar, Tanganyika Territory, Federated Malay States and Nyassaland on the other was 120,710 as compared with 122,187 in the preceding year showing a decrease of about 1.2 per cent.

76. *Miscellaneous.*—The number of newspapers registered under the Press message rules increased from 663 to 700.

The expenditure on payment of overtime allowance to the operative staff in departmental telegraph offices amounted to Rs. 34,315 against Rs. 46,112 in the previous year. The decrease is due to the fall of traffic.

(*Attack on the Telephone Exchange at Chittagong*).—On the night of the 18th April 1930 (Good Friday) at about 10 P.M., a party of eight or ten men armed with revolvers entered the Telephone Exchange at Chittagong, gagged and chloroformed the

telephone operator on duty and set fire to the switchboards. The two 100 line magneto switchboards were completely destroyed and telephone service was temporarily suspended. On being challenged by the Telegraph Master who happened to be passing by the raiders fired at him but he escaped and soon returned with the Deputy Superintendent armed with rifles whereupon the raiders ran away. Information was at once sent to the police who promptly arrived and helped to extinguish the fire. It is believed that the object of the attack on the Telephone Exchange was to paralyse the telephone service.

77. *Telephone exchanges operated by the Department.*—The number of exchanges operated by the Department was 160 with 17,217 direct connections and 2,693 extensions as against 156 exchanges with 17,229 direct connections and 2,533 extensions in the previous year.

78. *New exchanges.*—New Public Telephone Exchanges were opened during the year at Arrah, Brindaban, Fyzabad, Gurdaspur, Miranshah and Nagrispur.

Non-departmental telephone Exchanges were also opened at Aimal Chabutra, Bahadurabad, Chakdara, Chapra, Charsadda, Dattakhel, Hardwar, Kaira, Khajuri, Khushalgarh, Malakand and Parasia.

79. *Trunk Telephone communications.*—The following additional trunk circuits were provided during the year:—

Rangoon-Insein,
Bassein-Henzada,
Bassein-Myaungmya,
Moradabad-Rampur,
Roorke-Meerut,
Muttra-Brindaban,
Muzaffarnagar-Meerut,
Ambala-Rajpura,
Rajpura-Patiala,
Dosalli-Dattakhel,
Idak-Miranshah,
Miranshah-Dattakhel.

80. *Telephone Trunk Calls and revenue derived therefrom.*—A statement showing the number of Trunk Calls dealt with on some of the more important Telephone Trunk Circuits will be found in Appendix XVI. The total revenue from trunk calls throughout the Department was Rs. 10,08,353.

81. *Summary*.—On 31st March 1931 the number of exchanges owned and maintained by Government was 296 with 18,834 straight line connections and 3,141 extension telephones, of which 136 exchanges with 1,617 straight line connections and 448 extension telephones were worked by non-departmental agencies. There were also 390 independent non-exchange systems with 894 telephones. The revenue earned during the year was Rs. 40,86,219 under hire of telephone connections and Rs. 11,84,809 under Trunk Call fees including recoveries from guarantors as compared with Rs. 39,60,531 and Rs. 11,01,008 respectively in the previous year. The number of exchanges owned by Licensed Telephone Companies was 24 with 34,919 telephone connections. The revenue earned by the Companies' system was Rs. 74,86,913 against Rs. 76,49,502 in the previous year, yielding a royalty of Rs. 3,68,296 against Rs. 3,83,165 in 1929-30.

During the 5 years ending 31st March 1931, the number of exchanges supplied and maintained by the Department has increased from 250 (excluding Private Branch exchanges) in 1925-26 to 296 and the number of connections has risen from 15,926 to 21,975. The line and wire mileages in telephone systems have likewise increased from 5,899 and 97,017 in 1925-26 to 7,196 and 114,230 respectively. The number of exchanges worked by Licensed Telephone Companies has increased from 20 in 1925-26 to 24 in 1930-31 and the number of connections from 28,189 to 34,919.

TELEGRAPH STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

82. *Telegraph Stores*.—The Store transactions during the years 1929-30 and 1930-31 were as follows:—

	1929-30.	1930-31.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	73,78,804	58,98,761
Receipts	59,43,907*	82,05,990
Issues	74,23,950	86,78,167
Closing balance	58,98,761*	54,26,584

During the year the stock balance was reduced by Rs. 4,72,177 and the balance now represents about 4½ months' requirements, apart from the value of the stores maintained as the Mobilization Reserve.

*Revised figures.

The surplus Stores Committee considered the disposal of stores to the value of Rs. 1,31,853 against which stores to the value of Rs. 81,424 were written off the books and the book value of other stores amounting to Rs. 3,289 was written down to Rs. 1,399. The total reduction in the book value of stores made by the committee was therefore Rs. 83,314.

Obsolete construction stores to the value of about 1½ lakhs were also written off during the year.

During a raid by the Afridis a godown at Peshawar containing Mobilisation Stores was burnt down and stores valued at Rs. 43,322 were destroyed.

The total value of stores received from England during the year was Rs. 1,35,844 as compared with Rs. 5,55,183 in 1929-30 and the value of stores purchased in India rose from Rs. 24,78,562 in 1929-30 to Rs. 44,31,113 in 1930-31.

83. *Issue of Stores.*—The approximate value of Telegraph material issued to Foreign Telegraphic Administrations and the Army during the year 1930-31 was as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Civil Administration, Iraq (Mesopotamia) . . .	5,575
(2) Indo-European Telegraph Department. . .	1,201
(3) Tibetan Government	1,032
(4) Army including Arsenal	23,658
Total	31,466

84. *Telegraph Workshops.*—The value of works completed, compared with the previous year's outturn, is as follows:—

	1929-30.	1930-31.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Construction Stores	13,13,153	15,47,343	+2,34,190
Instruments new	2,74,366	3,75,252	+1,00,886
Instruments repaired	2,44,009	2,07,058	—36,951
Other works (Battery, zincs, etc.)	3,25,439	2,72,510	—52,929
Total	21,56,967	24,02,163	+2,45,196

170,282 instruments, including components, were manufactured and 22,614 repaired during the year.

In the Constructions Branch 86,355 galvanised tubes for telegraph poles and 198,649 brackets, with fittings for supporting line wires, were made.

The outturn from the Iron Foundry weighed 2,024 tons.

85. *Testing (Telegraph Engineering).*—The routine testing of all apparatus, wires, insulators and other articles, received on indents and purchased locally, along with those manufactured or repaired by the Telegraph Workshops, was carried out satisfactorily during the year.

A comparative statement of the testing work carried out during the year and during the previous year, is shown below :—

Particulars.	Number.	
	1929-30.	1930-31.
Instruments received from Workshops	47,259	60,977
„ purchased locally	12,348	39,345
„ issued to offices	20,574	5,218
„ returned from offices	681	..
„ received from England . . . . .	..	707
Insulators	143,575	474,683
Telephone cords	0,355	14,853
Rubber Gloves	1,030	30
Condensers	1,622	14,342
Bare wire	32	49
Double silk covered and double cotton covered wires.	20	..
Miscellaneous instruments, materials and wires	201	967
	2,37,697	6,11,171

The following cables were tested during the year :—

	Yds.	Yds.
Submarine cables	64,375	40,924
Dry Core Cables	80,915	237,031
Switch Board Cables	6,489	16,795
Power Distribution Cables	17,600	..

(*Wireless Engineering*).—1,056 items of Wireless Apparatus, e.g., Meters for checking calibrations, transmitting and receiving valves, and transformers for amplifiers, etc., etc., were also tested during the year.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.**General.**

86. *Wireless Divisions.*—The headquarters of the Wireless Engineering Division remained in Calcutta; the name of this Division was altered to the "Eastern Wireless Division" in December. A new division, designated the Western Wireless Division, was created in December with headquarters at Bombay; about one half of the wireless stations previously under the Wireless Engineering Division were transferred to the control of the Western Wireless Division. The Wireless Experimental Division was under the control of the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief throughout the year.

87. *New Construction and Reconstruction.*—The new wireless station at Gaya, which includes a direction-finding installation, was completed. The direction-finding stations at New Delhi and Bamhrauli (Allahabad) were completed and arrangements were made for the staff at these stations to operate the transmitting sets at Delhi and Allahabad respectively by remote control in connection with air services. The receiving and direction-finding station at Tollygunge, Calcutta and the new station at Bonington (Andamans) were approaching completion at the end of the year. Improved receiving apparatus was installed at Malir (Karachi), Jutogh (Simla), Nagpur and Secunderabad. New continuous-wave transmitting apparatus for the coast stations at Madras, Rangoon and Port Blair was received and the work of installation was put in hand. Stores for new wireless stations at Chittagong, Akyab, Sandoway and Bassein and for additional transmitting sets at Rangoon, Calcutta and Karachi for aviation purposes were received at the end of the year. Mast-head lights were installed at Bombay, Jodhpur and Gaya.

88. *Repairs.*—The accumulator battery at Victoria Point was overhauled and extensive repairs were done. The main batteries at Delhi and Quetta were renewed and battery work was done at Mingaladon and Nagpur. Alterations to the aerials at Calcutta, Nagpur and Madras were carried out.

89. *Maintenance.*—At all stations the masts, aerials, apparatus and plant were maintained in good condition. The masts at seven stations were repainted, and machinery was overhauled at certain stations.

90. *Personnel.*—During the year one Deputy Assistant Engineer (Wireless) and two Wireless Operators died. Fifteen telegraphists were trained as wireless operators at Calcutta and posted to

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INDIAN POSTS AND

stations for practical training. Twenty Probationary Wireless Attendants, after a training course at Calcutta, were posted to certain wireless stations.

In December the orders of Government reorganising the subordinate gazetted and operating personnel were received. Among other changes these orders included the creation of a new grade of Wireless Supervisors, intended for charge of the smaller or less important wireless stations; twenty operators were selected after examination for promotion to this grade and four others were promoted to officiate in vacancies in the cadre.

91. *Experimental work.*—In July the speech of H. M. the King-Emperor at the opening of India House, London was received from England on short wave at Malir (Karachi) and re-broadcasted from Karachi on a long wave. In December short-wave communication was established experimentally between Calcutta and Bangkok; in January temporary arrangements were made on the same circuit for telephony and speech was successfully transmitted in both directions.

92. *Miscellaneous.*—Various wireless stations were visited by H. R. H. Prince Purachatra of Siam, H. E. the Governor of Bengal, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the Director-General and the Chief Engineer. Inspections were carried out by the Director of Wireless and his officers; the accounts of five wireless stations were inspected by audit officers.

Wireless Traffic.

93. *Radio-telegrams and foreign radio-services.*—The total number of radio-telegrams exchanged with ships at sea through departmental coast stations during the last five years was as follows:—

1926-27	
1927-28	
1928-29	23,476
1929-30	25,245
1930-31	26,885
	26,896
	24,942

Communication between the coast stations and ships at sea was carried out satisfactorily during the year; weather reports from ships, which have increased in numbers and importance to the India Meteorological Department, are included in the totals.

given above. Weather reports are also received from the Dutch station at Sabang (north of Sumatra) at certain seasons by special arrangement. The wireless service between Peshawar and Kabul continued to work regularly and carried the greater part of the traffic to and from Afghanistan, though the land-line route was re-opened during the year and handled some of the traffic at times. The service with Kashgar (in Chinese Turkestan) *via* Peshawar continued to prove its value and carried considerable traffic.

Special arrangements were made for H. M. I. S. "Investigator" (Survey Ship) to communicate temporarily with the wireless station at Victoria Point, which does not ordinarily act as a coast station, during surveying operations in that vicinity.

Three commercial ships in Chittagong Harbour were able to maintain emergency wireless communication with Calcutta when the telegraph lines were cut by rebels in April.

Short-wave communication was established between Madras and Colombo and gave valuable assistance on occasions when the normal service was interrupted in November and December 1930.

Experimental short-wave communication between Calcutta and Bangkok and between Rangoon and Bangkok was established in December and tests were carried out. Further tests were conducted in February between Calcutta and Bangkok, employing both telegraphy and telephony, and proved most successful.

94. *Communication with aircraft.*—The wireless facilities provided at Karachi for the Air Mail route between England and India *via* Egypt and Iraq continued to work satisfactorily and were used by Dutch and French aeroplanes in addition to those of Messrs. Imperial Airways Ltd. On the air route between Karachi and Delhi a complete new station was opened at Jodhpur and a direction-finding station near New Delhi aerodrome was brought into service. For flights to the east of Delhi communication was provided by the stations at Allahabad, Calcutta, Diamond Island, Rangoon and Victoria Point. These facilities were utilised by machines of the Royal Air Force flying to and from Singapore, as well as by certain foreign aircraft.

Special wireless arrangements were made at Karachi, including a wireless telephone installation, in preparation for the flight of H. M. Airship R.-101 in October, but were unhappily not required.

95. *Direction-finding facilities.*—A considerable number of ships obtained bearings by wireless from the direction-finding installations near Bombay and Karachi, which worked satisfactorily; the latter was also utilised by aircraft, as were those at Jodhpur, New Delhi and Bamhaurli, near Allahabad, on the trans-Indian air

route. Ships fitted with their own direction-finders were able to utilise signals from Diamond Island and other coast stations for the same purpose.

96. *Epidemiological messages.*—The weekly messages issued by the League of Nations Eastern Health Bureau at Singapore and broadcasted from Saigon (French Indo-China) and Malabar (Java) were received in India as formerly; owing to the employment of short-wave as well as long-wave transmission, more regular and reliable results were obtained. Besides being supplied to the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, these messages were re-broadcasted once a week to ships at sea from Karachi and Madras.

97. *Wireless messages for the Press.*—The service of British Official Wireless messages, issued from London and transmitted from Rugby was regularly received and distributed to several newspapers in India. This traffic again increased to an average of over 1,200 words per working day. Certain other press messages were received experimentally in March and issued to Messrs. Reuters Ltd., the addressees.

98. *Madras-Rangoon high-speed duplex wireless circuit.*—Good results were again obtained in the working of this circuit which was normally operated on the Wheatstone system. The average total number of messages per working day was about 1,600, and the number handled during the year shewed an increase of 15 per cent. over the total for 1929-30. The increase was principally due to the regular use of the short-wave channels instead of or in addition to the long-wave channels as occasion demanded.

99. *Wireless communication between Calcutta and Rangoon.*—The short-wave experimental circuit between Calcutta and Rangoon was used for traffic for a limited period daily during the greater part of the year, and was of considerable value when the normal telegraph routes were interrupted.

Other wireless items.

100. *Wireless licenses.*—The total number of Broadcast Receiver Licenses issued during the year was 8,079, as compared with 7,682 in 1929-30. To some extent this increase may be attributed to several successful prosecutions in Calcutta against persons working receiving sets without licenses in contravention to the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act. 574 Import

Licenses, principally for receiving sets, were issued or renewed. The number of licenses for fixed stations was 120 and for mobile stations 31.

101. *Certificates for Wireless Operators and Watchers.*—Certificates of Competency as wireless operator were issued to 52 candidates, the majority being first-class certificates. 48 candidates were examined and qualified for wireless watchers' certificates; certificates were issued to 27 of these but the remainder were not entitled to be awarded certificates in India, being foreign subjects.

102. *Broadcasting.*—The broadcasting stations at Bombay and Calcutta continued to work directly under the Government of India, being designated the "Indian State Broadcasting Service," and the Calcutta programmes were also broadcasted from a small short-wave transmitter at Calcutta. Experimental broadcasting also was permitted to continue in Madras and Lahore under license.

103. *Imperial Wireless System.*—The "Beam" short-wave wireless service between Bombay and London, of which the Indian terminal is worked by the Indian Radio Telegraph Company under license, continued to give very satisfactory results. In common with other telegraph services, however, the traffic handled in a month was generally less than that of the corresponding month of 1929-30, the average number of paid telegrams being about 62,000 per month.

104. *General review of Wireless Telegraphy, 1926-27 to 1930-31.*—The five-year period ending 31st March 1931 shows a very great advance in the technique of wireless generally and in its application in other parts of the world. Apart from a great improvement in the detail and design of apparatus, the beginning of the period coincided with the commercial exploitation of the special advantages of short wave-lengths for telegraphic communication over great distances, advantages which had only been discovered shortly before. The success was such as to threaten the financial position of submarine cables, which had previously held the field in such communications, while further investigation led to the development of telephony on a commercial scale between the most distant points on the earth, which had been and is still impossible by means of submarine cables. The favourable financial results of such services has led to extensive world development and a wireless telephone service between India and the United Kingdom was under consideration at the end of the period under review. A short-wave commercial wireless telegraph service between India and England was started by the Indian Radio-Telegraph Company Ltd., in July 1927 under license from the

Government of India and attracted a large volume of traffic; six months after the inauguration of the Service the traffic had grown to over 2,000 telegrams a day and the volume has since risen considerably and has been to a large extent maintained in spite of general trade depression.

Broadcasting in other parts of the world has now grown to an extent not anticipated even five years ago and is now recognised as an essential feature of national life. The Indian Broadcasting Company Ltd., commenced operations in July 1927 under license from the Government of India with stations at Bombay and Calcutta. The number of receiver licenses issued and the value of wireless apparatus imported, from which the revenue of the Company was derived, were however insufficient to cover the expenditure of the Company which went into voluntary liquidation early in 1930. The stations were purchased by the Government of India in March of that year and the service was being maintained by Government at the end of the period under review.

In the Department, the last five years have been mainly devoted to modernising existing stations which has involved the complete remodelling of eleven stations. Three entirely new stations were completed, of which two are required for Civil Aviation and considerable progress had been made by the end of the year 1930-31 in the construction of five more new stations for the same purpose, thus providing for the International Air Route across India and Burma. This work has included the provision of ten Direction-Finding Stations of which three will be available for ships in addition to aircraft.

As indicated above, the most striking development in wireless generally during the period under review has been the use of short wave-lengths; owing to the financial position it has not been possible to take up any major schemes of this character but various schemes have been examined in detail and a considerable amount of experimental work has been done which has resulted in the collection of valuable data. A short-wave set was purchased and installed in Karachi for the special requirements of Air Services and the meteorological services in connection therewith, while small sets constructed departmentally and located at Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon have provided valuable assistance in disposing of traffic between India and Burma and on occasion with Ceylon (Colombo). Successful experiments were also carried out in wireless telephony between Calcutta and Bangkok and although the small sets available are not adequate to provide a reliable commercial service the results show that there will be no difficulty in providing such a service as soon as the demand justifies the cost of more elaborate apparatus.

The high-speed wireless circuit between Madras and Rangoon which was installed in 1924 continued to handle the major portion of the ordinary telegraph traffic between Southern India and Burma and a considerable improvement in output was effected by adopting the Wheatstone system at the end of 1927 in place of Baudot previously in use and, latterly, by utilising short-wave apparatus, about 75,000 telegrams being handled on short-wave alone during the year 1930-31.

As regards the staff of the Wireless Branch, the technical personnel has been obtained almost entirely by promotion of the lower grades after suitable training provided in the Department. The total numbers have of necessity increased owing to additional stations and increased services, but the resulting increase in pay charges has been to some extent reduced by the creation of a new grade of Wireless Supervisor to take charge of wireless stations on a considerably lower scale of pay than that of the Deputy Assistant Engineers previously employed on such duties. It was thus possible, in spite of increased work, to make a small reduction in the cadre of Gazetted Subordinates, the number at the end of the period being slightly less than that five years before, while no change took place in the number of Superior Officers. Further economy will be effected in future by the recent abolition for future incumbents of certain special allowances previously granted to wireless operators.

As regards the financial aspect, the accounts of the Wireless Branch were included in those of the general Telegraph Branch up to 1929, but in that year arrangements were made to exhibit the accounts of the Wireless Branch separately. The Wireless Branch provides a number of services required by the country as a whole which are not wholly remunerative, such as services to ships, the result is that after crediting the branch with the value of services which are justified by the general telegraphic requirements of the country there remains an apparent deficit. A fair payment is now required before non-remunerative wireless services are undertaken for other Departments while the additional cost to the Department of new services can be reduced by utilising existing buildings, plant and personnel, which means in effect that a return is now being obtained on earlier expenditure previously classed as non-remunerative. Recent developments in wireless, particularly in the use of short wave-lengths, have made possible a number of revenue-earning services which can be inaugurated at a small additional cost and it is hoped that the deficit on the Wireless Branch as a whole will disappear in due course, while its utility will steadily increase.

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE WORKING.

105. *Telegraphs excluding Radios.*—Telegraph receipts during 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 2,67,67,258 and Telegraph expenditure (including interest on Capital outlay) to Rs. 3,28,93,992 with a resulting loss of Rs. 61,26,734 (*vide* part II A of Appendix II) as compared with a loss of Rs. 35,20,942 in 1929-30. Thus the results of working this branch alone are worse than in the previous year by 26 lakhs. The increased loss is due to bad economic conditions and general trade depression.

106. *Radio Telegraphs.*—The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 2,94,086 and the charges (including interest on Capital outlay) to Rs. 11,12,704, the result being a loss of Rs. 8,18,618 (*vide* part II B of Appendix II) as against a loss of Rs. 6,85,697 in 1929-30. This amount represents the loss on the non-commercial activities of the Wireless Branch as the receipts and expenditure of the commercial radio services have been included under Telegraphs.

107. *Telephones.*—The accounts show that the receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 56,33,339 and the charges (including interest on Capital outlay) to Rs. 58,28,083 the result being a net loss of Rs. 1,94,744 (*vide* part III of Appendix II) as compared with a net profit of Rs. 1,09,441 in the preceding year. Receipts increased from Rs. 54,39,142 in 1929-30 by Rs. 1,94,197 but the increase in expenditure was Rs. 4,98,382.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

General.

108. *Posts and Telegraphs services in the Gyantse Agency.*—The Posts and Telegraphs services in the Gyantse Agency worked satisfactorily during the year. There were occasional interruptions on the telegraph line owing to the cutting of wires by passing Tibetans. Suitable action has been taken by the Tibetan Trade Agent, Gyantse.

The total number of parcels carried on this line was 5,482 in 1930-31 and the total value of cash money orders remitted to and from India was Rs. 9,55,051 during the year. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 6,190 and Rs. 8,62,175 respectively.

109. *The Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee, 1931.*—The Accounts of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department were reorganised, with effect from the 1st April 1925, in

accordance with the principles followed in commercial accountancy. In the absence of reliable and complete data in respect of certain matters of fundamental importance connected with this new form of accounts, it was necessary to adopt tentative methods of determining the annual contribution to the depreciation fund, the liability of the Department for interest and pensionary charges, etc., and it was intended that these matters should be reviewed in the light of subsequent experience. The Public Accounts Committee in their report on the accounts for the year 1927-28 recommended the constitution of a small committee to consider these and other cognate questions. Accordingly in February 1931 the Governor-General in Council appointed the Posts and Telegraphs Accounts Enquiry Committee with the following personnel :—

Chairman—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.A.

Members—

Mr. G. Kaula, C.I.E., I.A. & A.S., Offg. Controller of Civil Accounts.

Mr. F. J. Pearson, I.S.O., formerly Deputy Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London.

Secretary—Mr. S. P. Varma, M.Sc., Deputy Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs.

The Committee was required to examine the existing system of accounting in the Department in order to see how far it was achieving its object of presenting a true picture of the commercial results of the Department's working, with particular reference to the provision made for depreciation, the assessment in respect of pensionary liability and interest charges, the allocation of the sale-proceeds of unified stamps and credits allowed on account of services rendered to other Departments.

The Committee commenced its sittings on the 21st February 1931 at New Delhi and had not concluded its labours at the close of the year.

110. *Revision of pay.*—The scales of pay of the following establishments were revised with effect from the 1st April 1930 :—

- (1) The clerical and other miscellaneous staff of the office of the Director-General including the Wireless Branch;
- (2) The permanent wholetime sweepers, bhisties, methars, head sweepers and jamadar methars of Calcutta; and
- (3) Clerks and certain other staff employed at Benares.

With effect also from the 1st April 1930 the fixed rates of subsistence allowance of task work telegraph messengers were converted into time-scale ones.

111. *Revision of compensatory allowance and special pay.*—With effect from the 1st December 1930, compensatory allowance and special pay for the ordinary time-scale clerks and lower-paid subordinates of the Posts and Telegraphs Department serving in certain special localities in the Sind and Baluchistan Circle were revised.

112. *Floods.*—During the year there were heavy floods in the Sind and Baluchistan, Bengal and Assam and Bombay Circles.

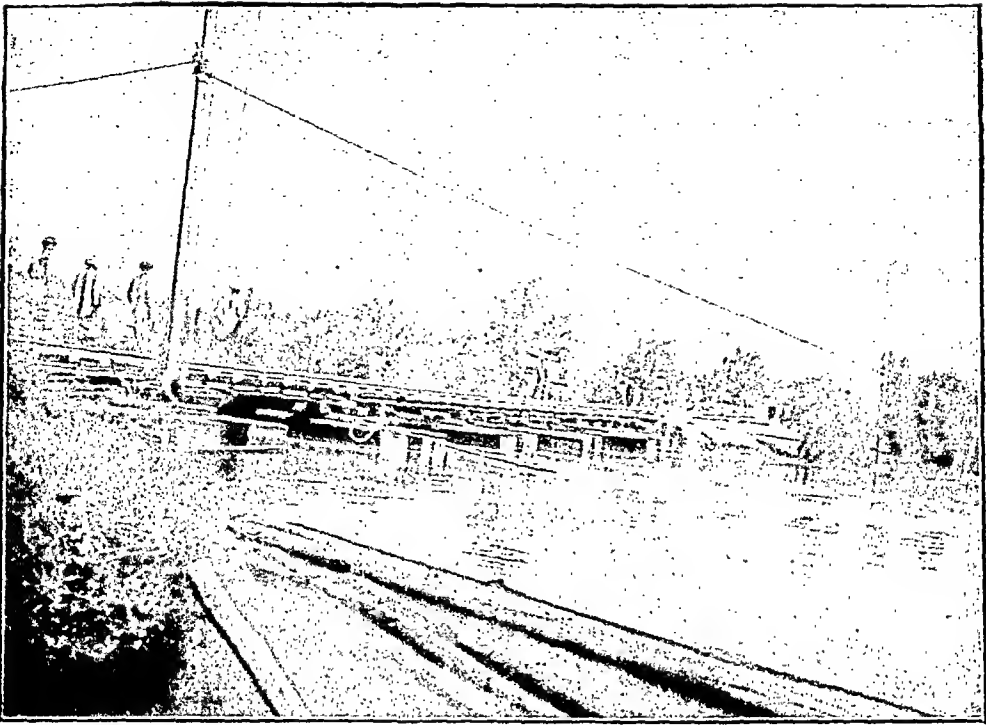
In Sind there were heavy floods and numerous breaches took place at several places on the N. W. Railway, one breach being three miles long. This seriously dislocated the arrangements for the conveyance of mails and resulted in the detention of postal articles. Transshipment of mails was effected by boats, trollies and bullock carts, and tonga and motor services were resorted to where possible. With the help of the Royal Air Force, mails were carried by aeroplanes between Reti and Jacobabad from the 10th August 1930 to the 10th September 1930. Four Bristol Fighter planes of 225 H. P. carried daily 3,031 pounds of mail on an average for 32 days. The parcel traffic increased abnormally as the Railway stopped traffic in parcels completely. On one day 400 postal parcels were transhipped by boats. The post offices in Shikarpur town which was in danger of being flooded and seven other offices in the vicinity remained closed from 27th July 1930 to 12th August 1930. The main telegraphic line to Quetta was under water for over a month.

In Lower Assam owing to heavy floods which lasted from the 29th August to the 6th September 1930 a railway bridge on the Parbatipur-Amingaon Section of the E. B. Railway was washed away and mails for Assam had to be carried by steamer *viâ* Dhubri to Pandu.

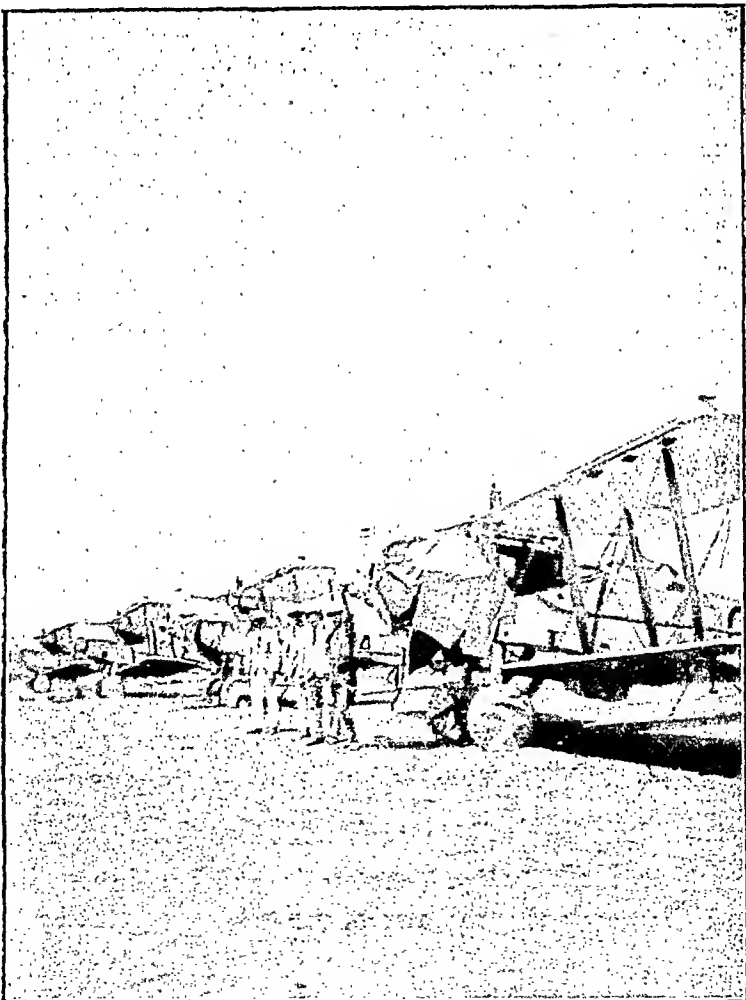
In the Bombay Circle owing to excessive rain on the 9th September 1930 the basement of the Bombay General Post Office building in which the Postmaster-General's Press and the supply section are located was flooded with water and the major portion of the forms and books stocked there were damaged.

113. *Cyclones.*—During the year there were severe cyclones in the Bengal and Assam, Burma and Madras Circles.

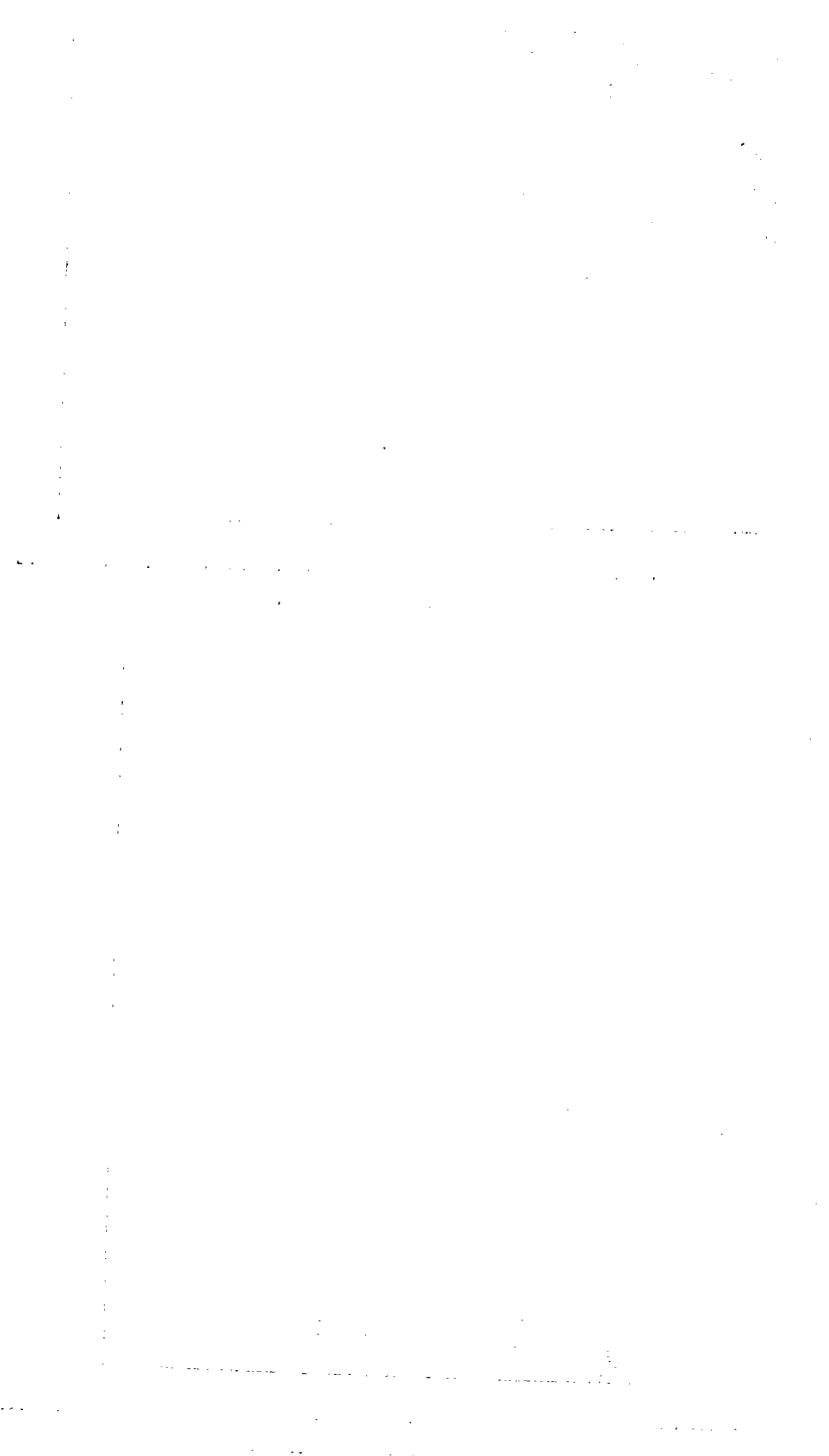
On the 27th April, 1930, the mail steamer "Condor" was caught by a violent cyclone on the Jamuna river between Sirajganj and Goalundo, capsized and sank. A mail sorter and a van peon lost their lives and the entire mails for Dacca, Pabna and several sub and branch post offices were lost.



**BREACH ON THE SUKKUR-QUETTA SECTION OF THE
N. W. RAILWAY.**



**PLANES USED FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS DURING
SUKKUR-QUETTA RAILWAY BREACH.**



On the 10th November, 1930, Kyaukpyu on the Arakan coast was attacked by a cyclone, which lasted for about nine and a half hours. A portion of the roof of the post office building was blown away, the ceiling of the mail room collapsed and the old post office building which was being used as the office and residence of the Engineering Supervisor was completely wrecked. The main Arakan telegraph line and some branch lines were badly damaged for many miles.

On the morning of the 29th November, 1930, a severe cyclone crossed the coast between Madras and Cuddalore. Communication by wire was seriously affected in several places and traffic was held up for hours. The Madras Central Telegraph Office was entirely cut off for some hours except for wireless communication with Rangoon and Colombo.

Every effort was made to relieve the distress of the Posts and Telegraphs officials in the affected areas. Compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act was granted to the widow of the van peon who lost his life in the mail steamer S.S. "Condor" and compensation to the bereaved family of the deceased mail sorter was also sanctioned.

114. *Earthquakes.*—There were several earthquakes during the year in Burma and Bengal and Assam Circles. A series of shocks, which occurred in Pegu on the night of 5th May 1930 caused serious damage to the post office building, and all the main telegraph lines on the Burma route *via* Mandalay were instantaneously interrupted in the neighbourhood of Pegu. All the telephone connections in the town were simultaneously put out of action. The quarters and office of the Superintendent of post offices, Pegu, were seriously damaged and the office had to be moved. Eight out of eleven clerks and several postmen and menials of the Pegu post office, two telephone operators and the R. M. S. sorters and inferior servants stationed at Pegu were rendered destitute owing to their houses being destroyed. Advances to the extent of Rs. 771 were granted to the sufferers for immediate relief. In Rangoon also an earthquake occurred the same night and, although a number of houses collapsed and a few people were killed, the havoc was not so serious and widespread as in Pegu. 40 telephone connections in Rangoon were put out of action, the Rangoon G. P. O. suffered damage and the running of the mail trains was seriously disturbed from the 5th to the 12th May 1930. Again on the 3rd December 1930 a severe but local earthquake destroyed the Railway bridge at Pyu and the through running of mail trains was interrupted for 5 days. Fortunately there were no casualties among the staff on account of the earthquakes in Pegu, Rangoon and Pyu.

In the Bengal and Assam Circle a severe earthquake did considerable damage to Buildings of the Department particularly in Assam and in the Jalpaiguri district, causing several breaches on the Bengal-Dooars and Eastern Bengal Railways resulting in the suspension of train services for several days and necessitating the transmission of mails by circuitous routes.

115. *Civil disturbances.*—During the year there were serious breaches of the public peace in certain localities and postal and telegraph services at those places were more or less interrupted in consequence. At all these places the Postal and Telegraph Staff rose splendidly to the occasion and performed their duties as far as possible in the face of much difficulty and sometimes of danger.

116. *Buildings.*—The important buildings projects shown below were completed during the year.

- (1) Quarters for the Telegraph Engineering and Telephone Staff at Patna.
- (2) New building for the head post office and the office of the Divisional Superintendent of post offices at Madura.
- (3) Improvements to the Instrument Room of the Central Telegraph Office, Madras.
- (4) Extension of the post office and construction of quarters for the Postmaster, clerks and inferior servants at Lyallpur.
- (5) Additions and alterations to the buildings formerly occupied by the Deputy Postmaster General, R. M. S., Western Circle at Poona.
- (6) New sorting room in the New Delhi post office.
- (7) New building for the Carrier Current Repeater Station, with quarters for the Electrical Supervisor, at Raipur.

In addition to the above, the following buildings were constructed in healthier surroundings in the notoriously malarious tracts of the Dooars and Assam, as part of the policy of improving the living conditions of the departmental staff at unhealthy places :—

- (1) Clerks' quarters at Alipur Duar.
- (2) Clerks' quarters at Dimapur.
- (3) Clerks' quarters at Ajmiriganj.
- (4) Clerks' quarters at Golakganj.

- (5) Clerks' quarters at Sorbhog.
- (6) Clerks' quarters at Bongaigaon.
- (7) Clerks' quarters at Shamsbernagar.
- (8) Clerks' quarters at Mal.
- (9) Lower grade staff quarters at Makum Junction.

Sudama House, now called Irwin House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, was purchased in order to provide suitable accommodation for the departments dealing with the foreign post.

The acquisition of this fine building which originally cost over 7 lakhs, at a cost of a little over two lakhs will save the department very heavy recurring expenditure on account of rent.

A new building for the Ahmedabad Head Post Office was nearly completed at the close of the year.

117. *Co-operative Credit Societies (Postal).*—Postal Co-operative Credit Societies continued to flourish during the year. The number of Societies stands at 43. The membership increased from 44,426 to 50,544 and the subscribed capital from Rs. 17.37 lakhs to over Rs. 20.42 lakhs. Loans amounting to about Rs. 45½ lakhs were advanced to 20,906 members compared with Rs. 39½ lakhs* to 19,707 members in the previous year.

The progress made in the Co-operative movement represented by Postal credit societies during the last ten years is shown below :—

	1920-21.	1925-26.	1930-31.
Number of societies	25	37	43
Number of members	8,431	26,568	50,544
Amount of subscribed capital (approximate) Rs.	3 lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	20½ lakhs
Number of members granted loans	2,500	12,000	20,906
Amount of loans granted (approximate) Rs.	3½ lakhs	23 lakhs	45½ lakhs.

*Revised figure.

A feature of the Postal Co-operative Credit Societies is the institution of Fidelity Branches under which the Societies issue Fidelity Bonds to their members as one of the forms of security required by the Department. The revenue derived from this form of business is considerable, while the demands by the Department are comparatively small. The Societies are therefore able to benefit very greatly by guaranteeing the honesty of their members and the members enjoy larger dividends owing to the general integrity of the general body.

(*Telegraph*).—The Telegraph Co-operative Credit Societies at Agra, Belgaum, Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Madras and Rangoon continued to make satisfactory progress and the total number of members rose from 4,825 to 5,144.

The existence of Postal and Telegraph Co-operative Credit Societies has undoubtedly been a blessing to the staff in saving them in innumerable instances from getting into and remaining in the hands of professional money-lenders. If properly administered and organised they give wide-spread benefit, financial advantage and a feeling of self-respect to their members. At the same time unless carefully watched by the office holders abuses are liable to creep in and instead of being a benefit, a Co-operative Society may end in being the reverse. On the whole the administration of the Societies in the Department is good and, if the watchfulness of the office bearers is maintained they will continue to do the excellent work which they now effect.

118. *Staff*.—On the 31st March 1931 the total number of officials employed in the Department was 132,398 as against 131,917 at the close of 1929-30.

The total number of postal and telegraph officials under the direct control of the Director General was 110,240 under the following classification:—

	Gazetted Staff.						Non-gazetted Staff.										Grand Total.					
	Statutory Indians.						Other than line delivery and menials.					Line delivery and menials.										
	Europeans.	Statutory Indians.				Total.	Europeans.	Statutory Indians.				Total.	Europeans.	Statutory Indians.				Total.				
		Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Anglo-Indians.	Domiciled Europeans.			Other classes.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Anglo-Indians.			Domiciled Europeans.	Other classes.							
Postal and Railway Mail Service.	13	127	40	34	23	27	203	...	24,556	5,626	580	18	2,254	32,643	...	45,701	14,823	2	...	1,032	62,460	95,366
Telegraph Traffic .	...	31	1	46	6	8	93	8	2,005	544	1,707	71	423	4,748	...	1,810	885	...	...	138	2,633	7,273
Telegraph Engineer- ing.	18	26	2	83	21	10	160	3	981	244	334	17	142	1,621	...	2,003	1,937	6	...	315	5,101	6,943
Wireless .	18	6	...	6	1	...	31	35	74	19	61	26	15	276	...	30	14	...	...	2	46	311
Direction .	9	5	...	3	2	...	19	...	169	23	6	...	2	198	...	62	30	...	...	1	129	346
Total .	58	195	43	172	52	45	565	40	27,575	6,055	2,599	132	2,889	29,246	...	50,530	17,494	8	...	2,388	70,439	110,240

NOTE.—83 Military telegraphists, 11 wireless officials on detention, 18,227 extra-departmental agents, 2,165 Audit Office Staff and 1,012 vacant appointments which are included in Appendix XVII are excluded from this statement.

Statement showing the communal distribution of new recruits taken in the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the year 1930-31.

	Gazetted Staff.					Non-gazetted Staff.					Grand Total.										
	Statutory Indians.					Other than line delivery and menials.						Line delivery and menials.									
	Europeans.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Anglo-Indians.	Domestic Europeans.	Others.	Total.	Europeans.	Statutory Indians.				Total.								
									Hindus.	Muhammadans.		Anglo-Indians.		Domestic Europeans.	Others.						
Postal and Railway Mail Service.	510	222	14	3	114	872	..	1,363	620	..	..	197	2,170	3,043
Engineering and Wireless.	154	113	17	2	28	314	..	17	62	1	..	45	205	519
Traffic	71	21	15	..	13	119	..	87	23	..	..	20	135	254
Total	735	366	46	4	164	1,305	..	1,547	710	1	..	1,553	2,510	3,515

(*Signalling Staff*).—The Signalling Staff on the 31st March 1931, excluding those on foreign service, on deputation or lent to the Engineering and Wireless Branches, was made up as follows :—

	Telegraph Masters.	Telegraphists.
General service, <i>i.e.</i> , liable for service anywhere in India and Burma	309	2,203
Local Service, <i>i.e.</i> , ordinarily liable for service in a certain definite area, usually the Postal Circle	13	51
Station Service, <i>i.e.</i> , ordinarily liable for service in a particular station only	3	483
Total	325	2,737

(*Training*).—The following statement shows the number of personnel who were trained or were under training in the various classes attached to the office of the Electrical Engineer-in-Chief, Alipore, Calcutta :—

Designations of officers trained.	Number of officers.	
	Trained.	Under training on 31-3-31.
(1) Assistant Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs.	1	5
(2) Engineering Supervisors	3 Engineering Supervisors 12 Departmental Telegraphists. 36 Outside candidates 3 Students deputed from Indian States.	.. .. .. ..
(3) Baudot Supervisors in Higher Baudot Technique.	38	2
(4) Telephone Inspectors	12 Departmental . . . 1 From Indian States . . .	10 Departmental. 2 From Indian States.
(5) Wireless Attendants	21	Nil
Total	127	19

In addition six Departmental telegraphists were trained in short-wave wireless working.

(*Certificates in Telegraphy*).—Certificates in Telegraphy were granted to 361 postal clerks.

(*Casualties*).—The following statement shows the number of casualties due to retirement, resignation and death of officials during the year :—

	Gazetted staff.				Non-gazetted staff.			
	Retirement.	Resignation.	Death.	Total.	Retirement.	Resignation.	Death.	Total.
Postal and R. M. S. . .	14	..	2	16	960	297	911	2,168
Telegraph Traffic . .	11	..	1	12	62	18	46	126
Telegraph Engineering .	1	..	2	3	54	45	66	165
Wireless . . . . .	..	..	1	1	..	10	5	15
Director General's office .	2	..	..	2	7	..	2	9
Total	28	..	6	34	1,083	370	1,030	2,483

There were three cases of accidents amongst Post and Telegraph officials resulting in death in all the cases. A mail runner while carrying mails between Sambalpur and Rampur was killed by a tiger. A telegraph messenger of the Bombay Central Telegraph Office while riding his bicycle on duty was run over by a motor car and succumbed to his injuries. Another telegraph messenger of the same office riding his bicycle on duty collided with a motor taxi and was removed to hospital where he died.

In the death of Mr. C. J. Malan, O.B.E., I.C.S., on the 13th January 1930 at Trichinopoly, the Department suffered an irreparable loss. He joined the Department on the 26th January 1921 and quickly showed the quality of his work as Postmaster General in the United Provinces Circle. He served as Postmaster General of the United Provinces and Madras Circles and officiated as Deputy Director General in the summer of 1926. Beloved by all who worked with and under him he was a keen and level-headed administrator in the Circle and a valued counsellor in the Direction.

The year 1930-31 marked the departure on retirement or on leave preparatory to retirement of many figures familiar in the Department. Mr. P. G. Rogers, C.I.E., I.C.S., Senior Deputy Director General found himself unable to return to India owing

to the sad death of Mrs. Rogers. In him the Department loses a distinguished officer whose place it will be difficult to fill. Entering the Department in April 1909 he showed a grasp of the work as Postmaster-General in the Bombay Circle. He was Postmaster General of the Bombay, Bengal and Assam, Central, Punjab and N.-W. F. Circles and also successfully held the difficult posts of Deputy Director General of Post Offices and Senior Deputy Director General. He officiated as Director General, Posts and Telegraphs in the years 1928 and 1929.

Mr. E. L. Bagshawe, C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E., Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs went on leave in April 1930, preparatory to retirement in October 1931. He entered the Department in October 1897, as an Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs. In 1916 he was appointed Director of Telegraphs, Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force. He was specially mentioned in Despatches and received the C.I.E. and D.S.O. for his valuable work with the Force. He held the post of permanent Director from October 1920 to December 1925 and was appointed permanently as Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs on 1st January 1926. In him, the Department loses an efficient and popular officer.

The following officers also retired or went on leave preparatory to retirement during the year :—

- (1) Rao Bahadur C. Srinivasa Rao, M.A.
- (2) Rai Bahadur Naubat Rai.
- (3) Rai Bahadur S. N. Das, B.A.
- (4) Mr. B. C. Wrenick, Postmaster-General.
- (5) Mr. B. S. Singh, M.I.E.E., Postmaster-General.
- (6) Mr. M. E. Nigel Jones, Postmaster-General.
- (7) Mr. J. G. Berrie, Director of Telegraph Engineering.

119. *All-India War Memorial*.—The Posts and Telegraphs Department was invited to send a few representatives to the ceremony of the unvailing of the All-India War Memorial at New Delhi on the occasion of the inauguration of New Delhi in February 1931 as the capital of India. The invitation was made in recognition of the fact of the Memorial bearing on it the names of members of the Department who lost their lives during the Great War whilst serving with troops on or beyond the North-West Frontier and whose supreme sacrifice was not commemorated elsewhere.

Mr. J. Band, Telegraphist, Rawalpindi, Mr. Nageswar, Sub-inspector, Telegraph Engineering, Delhi, and Mr. Brij Mohan Jial, Assistant Postmaster, Delhi, all of whom served in the Great War, attended the ceremony on behalf of the Department.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INDIAN POSTS AND

Financial result of the working of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

120. *Review.*—The working of each of the four constituent branches of the Department has already been reviewed separately in paragraphs 61, 105, 106 and 107. The result of the working of the Department as a whole is summarised below:—

	Postal Branch.	Telegraph Branch.	Radio Branch.	Telephone Branch.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	7,50,91,371	2,67,67,258	2,94,086	56,33,339	10,77,86,054
Expenditure.	8,13,00,583	3,28,93,992	11,12,704	58,28,083	12,11,35,362
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).	—62,09,212	—61,26,734	—8,18,618	—1,94,744	—1,33,49,308

The net result for the Department as a whole exhibited in the accounts for the year 1929-30 was a loss of Rs. 62,44,531. The net loss of Rs. 1,33,49,308 during 1930-31 is due to some increase of working expenses owing chiefly to accrual of increments combined with serious decline in traffic and fall of revenue owing to adverse economic conditions and general trade depression.

The Capital outlay of the Department to the end of 1930-31 amounted to Rs. 15,22,36,121 (*vide* Appendix I). During 1930-31 the Capital outlay on fresh assets amounted to Rs. 67,56,697 of which Rs. 13,05,877 was for Postal buildings and Mail Vans, Rs. 35,28,247 for Telegraph buildings, cables, lines and apparatus, Rs. 8,85,773 for Radio buildings, Masts and Aerials and Rs. 10,36,800 for Telephone buildings, lines and apparatus. Details of the additions and improvements effected are given in paragraphs 62, 88 and 116.

Personal Matters.

121. *Honours.*—The following officers of the Department received honours and titles as shown below:—

Mr. M. L. Pasricha, Deputy Director-General, Telegraphs	C. I. E.
Mr. A. C. B. Stout, Telegraph Master, Peshawar.	M. B. E.
Rao Sahib L. P. Kulkarni, Officiating Deputy Director-General	Rao Bahadur.
Mr. A. N. Roy, Deputy Postmaster-General, Bihar and Orissa	Rai Bahadur.
Mr. Surendra Nath Das, B.A., Deputy Director-General, Postal Services	Rai Bahadur.
Rai Sahib Suresh Chandra Gupta, M.A., Deputy Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam Circle, Dacca Range	Rai Bahadur.
Mr. T. R. R. Iyenger, Superintendent, in Charge, Central Telegraph Office, Madras	Rao Sahib.
Mr. Abdul Rahim Malik, Engineering Supervisor, General Branch	Khan Sahib.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
H. A. SAMS,

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

ANNEXURE.

[*Extract from the Englishman, dated the 23rd March 1931.*]

A PERSIAN ADVENTURE.

ROMANCE OF THE INDIA CABLE.

EPIC OF SERVICE AND HARDSHIPS.

(*By Air Mail.*)

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

London, March, 7.

The passing of the "Indo-European"—at least in name—is as the passing of an epoch in the history of communications. Various changes, including the introduction of wireless, have eliminated the need for this alternative line of cable with India, and the landlines in Persia pass to the Persian Government while the cables in the Gulf from Fao to Karachi go to the I. and I. C., which has already combined the other cable and wireless routes of the Empire.

Thus disappears one of the most romantic cable companies in the world, so far as British administration is concerned, inasmuch as the Persian service was always apt to be an exciting one in the past. The Indo-European Telegraph Company, incorporated in 1868 to take over from Messrs. Siemens Brothers and others the right to erect and maintain a telegraph line between Teheran and London *via* Berlin and Odessa, Tiflis and Tabriz, has also handed over its lines to Persia. It had largely grown out of the first effective telegraph service between India and Europe, *via* Constantinople, Baghdad, Fao and the Persian Gulf. The Gulf cable for that route was laid in 1864, under the guidance of Sir Lewis Pelly, by Sir Charles Bright, the celebrated electrical engineer, and Colonel Sir Frederick Goldsmid, R.E. It cost £411,000 and was so well laid that the most serious damage it suffered in forty years was when a whale suffering from curiosity entangled itself in it.

While this line was being laid, a detachment of Royal Engineers under Colonel Patrick Stewart, of the Bengal Engineers, was laying, at the request of the Persian Government, a landline from Bushire to Baghdad *via* Isfahan, Teheran, and Khanikin.

In 1871 the Indo-European Telegraph Department, operating the Gulf Cables, was taken over by the Government of India from the Bombay Government, and latter handed over to the India Office. That was in 1901, when it became necessary either to renew the Gulf cables or develop a more direct landline through Persia as the original Turkish section was almost worthless owing to inefficient working. So the Persian Government permitted a landline to be laid connecting Karachi *via* Kerman, Yezd and Kashan with Teheran and Europe.

Adventure with lion.

It was in the working of these lines that the staff of the Indo-European achieved its finest work. In their time the members have done everything from calming fanatical mobs to rescuing lineguards overcome in the dangerous blizzards that sweep across the Persian plateau. Some officers were murdered; others fell victims to the climate or the rigours of their life. Major O. St. John narrowly escaped being eaten by a lion in the Piri Zan Pass between Kazerun and Bushire in 1867. Others became famous for their studies of the literature and art of the districts in which they worked, and the British doctors who formed part of the staff have passed into legend for their skill and kindliness.

New Dangers.

When conditions were falling somewhat into a sort of routine came the Great War, bringing a new set of dangers and worries. Sections of the line fell into the hands of the enemy, but alternative routes permitted the carrying on of communications. The staff, depleted by those who had gone on war service, carried on nobly and was responsible for maintaining the communications of the Army in Mesopotamia with India.

Just as the Eastern Telegraph Company's staff had its taste of warfare in the visit of the Emden, so did Indo-European members do their share. It will be recalled that while the Emden after her excursions in Indian waters lay off Cocos Island, she sent a boat to destroy the Eastern cable station there. The staff was powerless but it could at least hide some of its resources.

A wireless set was got out of sight, and the Germans were persuaded to leave the poles carrying nets on the tennis courts as being useless. But they were wireless aeriels; and with their aid and that of the hidden set, a s.o.s. was dispatched which resulted in the Australian cruiser Sydney rushing up and sinking the Emden. The officer in command of the landing party got clean away in a boat and eventually reached Germany travelling overland *via* Asia Minor.

Brushes with Enemy.

The Indo-European Staff were brought into far closer relations with the enemy. Wassmuss, the famous German propagandist, who was trying to bring Persia in on the side of Germany and was not particular as to his methods, was active along much of the route in a sort of guerilla warfare. Many of the company's officials fell into his hands, and one of them, Mr. Petigrew, died in captivity at Ahram. Another, Mr. Wittkugel, fell in action defending his post at Shīrāz.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of the Capital Outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year ended 31st March 1931.

	Outlay during the year.				Outlay to the end of the year.					
	Post Office.	Telegraph.	Radio.	Telephone.	Total.	Post Office.	Telegraph.	Radio.	Telephone.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Outlay on New Assets.</i>										
Buildings . . .	12,73,356	2,55,724	3,42,445	47,861	19,19,386	2,43,02,254	1,44,43,375	15,17,971	7,79,532	4,10,43,132
Postal Railway Mail Vans	10,419	..	..	..	10,419	9,12,987	..	..	..	9,12,987
Telegraph and Telephone Lines and Radio Masts and Aerials.	..	32,93,811	94,949	6,81,420	40,70,180	..	7,79,96,549	7,07,678	1,02,39,370	8,89,13,597
Apparatus and Plant .	..	1,22,942	4,24,591	2,29,506	7,77,039	..	36,02,565	20,03,662	55,04,966	1,11,11,193
Total Fixed Asset .	12,83,775	36,72,477	8,61,985	9,58,787	67,77,024	2,52,15,241	9,60,12,489	42,29,311	1,65,23,868	14,19,80,909
<i>Deduct—Receipts on Capital Outlay.</i>	..	..	..	..	..	11,07,585	12,000	..	5,058	11,24,643
Stores and Manufacture Suspense.	..	—9,36,300	..	..	—9,36,300	..	64,47,724	..	..	64,47,724
Miscellaneous Post and Telegraph Advances.	..	—4,643	..	8,170	—3,527	—8,386	—8,609	—291	17,107	—199
Total Outlay—New Assets	12,83,775	27,31,534	8,61,985	9,66,957	53,44,251	2,40,99,270	10,24,39,584	42,29,020	1,65,35,917	14,73,03,791

Statement of the Capital Outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department during and to the end of the year ended 31st March 1931—*contd.*

	Outlay during the year.					Outlay to the end of the year.				
	Post Office.	Telegraph.	Radio.	Telephone.	Total.	Post Office.	Telegraph.	Radio.	Telephone.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Expenditure on Renewals and Replacements charged to Capital.</i>										
Buildings	22,895	—21,083	—271	317	44,024	2,79,713	1,19,460	2,828	8,941	4,10,942
Railway Mail Vans owned by Post Office	1,918	..	..	..	1,918	4,858	..	..	..	4,858
Telegraph and Telephone Lines and Radio Masts and Aerials.	..	7,71,591	4,177	56,874	8,32,642	..	36,43,282	12,088	2,07,535	38,62,905
Apparatus and Plant .	..	1,46,650	36,758	54,817	2,38,225	..	3,49,614	3,37,246	4,57,661	11,44,521
Total .	24,813	9,39,324	40,664	1,12,008	11,16,809	2,84,571	41,12,356	3,52,162	6,74,137	54,23,226
<i>Deduct—Amount of current Depreciation Fund through Working Expenses.</i>	2,711	1,42,611	16,876	42,165	2,04,363	7,022	3,34,431	69,672	79,771	4,90,896
Net—Capital Outlay on Renewals and Replacements.	22,102	7,96,713	23,788	69,843	9,12,446	2,77,549	37,77,925	2,82,490	5,94,366	49,32,330
Total Capital Outlay .	13,05,877	35,28,247	8,85,773	10,36,800	67,56,697	2,43,76,819	10,62,17,509	45,11,510	1,71,30,283	15,22,36,121

APPENDIX II.

Profit and Loss Account of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year ended 31st March 1931.

Part I.—Post Office Branch.

Expenditure.	Amount.		Receipts.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1. Direction— General charges .	5,64,039		Postage and Message Revenue—		
Postal charges .	91,114	6,55,153	Share of sale of ordinary stamps .	5,09,27,019	
2. Account and Audit		26,95,319	Sale of Service Stamps	99,72,270	
3. Control—Circle Offices— Joint charges .	5,66,189		Postage realised in cash	24,44,604	
Postal charges .	28,07,326	33,73,515	Net receipt from other Postal ad- ministrations .	—2,74,820	
4. Postal Expen- ses— Post offices	5,97,28,604		Net Postage and Message Revenue.		6,30,69,073
and Railway Mail Service			Miscellaneous Re- venue—		
Conveyance of mails			Receipt on account of money orders and British Pos- tal Orders	1,12,87,359	
	1,31,58,489				
	7,28,87,093				
Deduct— Share of cost of combined office .	35,00,000	6,93,87,093	Fees and Other Receipts	7,34,939	
5. Pensionary char- ges		45,71,272	Total		1,20,22,298
6. Stamps and Post- cards		19,72,610			
7. Stationery and Printing		19,35,050			
8. Provision for de- preciation		1,39,701			
Add—Inter branch adjustment		7,74,731			
Total		8,55,04,444			
Deduct— Credits to Work- ing Expenses for non-postal services		51,31,989			
Net Working Ex- penses		8,03,72,455			
Interest on Capital outlay		9,28,128			
Total Expendi- ture		8,13,00,583	Total Receipts .		7,50,91,371
Profit			Loss		62,09,212
GRAND TOTAL .		8,13,00,583	GRAND TOTAL .		8,13,00,583

Profit and Loss Account of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department
for the year ended 31st March 1931—*contd.*

Part II A.—Telegraph Branch.

Expenditure.	Amount.		Receipts.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direction—			Postage and Mes- sage Revenue—		
General charges .	3,14,961		Telegraph share of sale of stamps .	1,75,17,991	
Joint charges .	1,75,806				
		4,90,767			
Account and Audit . .		7,95,504	Telegraph char- ges realised in cash . .	95,60,739	
Control — Circle Office—			Receipt from Telegraph ad- ministrations .	2,28,669	
General charges	1,48,485				
Joint charges .	2,19,787				
Other charges .	4,77,062				
		8,45,344			
Engineering Ex- penses—			Total .		2,73,07,399
Joint Research and Training .	1,25,144		Deduct—		
Joint Divisional Offices . .	17,40,649		Payments to I. E T. D. . .	3,96,896	
Telegraph Offices and instru- ments . .	11,63,078		Payments to other Tele- graph adminis- trations . .	60,47,808	
Maintenance of Telegraph and Trunk Tele- phone lines (Share debit- able to local lines) . .	30,32,159				
			Refund of over- charges and payments to delivery char- ges . . .	4,31,690	
Joint Miscellane- ous and work- shop charges debited to working expen- ses and Indi- rect charges .	5,72,695		Foreign Traffic exchange ad- justment (Transferred to Miscellaneous Revenue) . .	79,287	
		66,33,725			
			Total Deduction .		69,55,681
Total C. O. .		87,65,330	Net postage and Message Revenue.		2,03,51,718

Profit and Loss Account of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department
for the year ended 31st March 1931—*concl'd.*

Part II A.—Telegraph Branch—*concl'd.*

Expenditure.	Amount.		Receipts.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Total B. F. . .		87,65,330	Net Postage and Message Revenue.		2,03,51,718
Traffic Expenses—					
Expenses of signal offices . . .	1,24,37,270		Miscellaneous Reve- nue—		
Share of cost of combined offi- ces . . .	35,00,000	1,59,37,270	Rent of wires and instruments leased to Rail- ways and Can- als . . .	56,69,219	
Pensionary charges . . .		14,33,248	Recoveries from Guarantors . .	2,81,180	
Stamps and Post Cards . . .		31,826	Fees and other receipts . . .	3,85,854	
Stationery and Printing . . .		4,09,685	Foreign Traffic Exchange Ad- justment (Transferred from Message Revenue) . . .	79,287	
Provision for de- preciation . .		22,99,169			
Total . . .		2,88,76,531	Total . . .		64,15,540
Deduct—Inter- branch adjust- ments including rent of Trunk Telephone lines.	6,77,473				
Deduct—					
Credits to Work- ing Expenses . .	7,71,266				
Total deductions.		14,48,739			
Net Working Ex- penses . . .		2,74,27,792			
Interest on Capital outlay . . .		54,66,200			
Total Expenditure.		3,28,93,992	Total Receipts . .		2,67,67,258
Profit . . .		..	Loss . . .		61,26,734
GRAND TOTAL . .		3,28,93,992	GRAND TOTAL . .		3,28,93,992

Profit and Loss Account of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department
for the year ended 31st March 1931—*contd.*

Part II B.—Radio Branch.

Expenditure.	Amount.		Receipts.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direction—			Postage and Mes- sage Revenue—		
General charges	58,627		Radio share of sale of stamps.	37,004	
Other charges .	94,606	1,53,233	Radio charges realised in cash . .	40,421	
Account and Audit . .		51,797	Receipt from Radio Compa- nies . .	52,742	
Engineering Ex- penses—				1,30,167	
Joint Research and Training.	93,857	.	Deduct—		
Joint Miscellane- ous and work- shop charges debited to work- ing expenses and Indirect charges	34,091	1,27,948	Refund of over charges and payments to delivery char- ges . .	1,235	
Radio Expenses—			Foreign traffic exchange ad- justment .	505	
Maintenance and operation of Radio . .		10,84,901	Total deduction .	1,740	1,28,427
Pensionary charges		68,123	Miscellaneous Re- venue—		
Stationery and Printing . .		24,509	Recoveries from guarantors .	28,500	
Provision for depreciation .		1,03,744	Fees and other receipts . .	1,36,654	
Total .		16,14,255	Foreign Traffic Ex- change adjust- ment. . .	505	1,65,659
Deduct—			Total receipts .		2,94,086
(a) Inter-branch adjustment	6,64,381		Loss . . .		8,18,618
(b) Credits to working ex- penses. .	69,613	7,33,994	GRAND TOTAL .		11,12,704
Net Working Ex- penses . .		8,80,261			
Interest on capi- tal outlay .		2,32,443			
Total Expenditure		11,12,704			
GRAND TOTAL .		11,12,704			

Profit and Loss Account of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department
for the year ended 31st March 1931—*contd.*

Part III.—Telephone Branch.

Expenditure.	Amount.		Receipts.	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direction—			Rent of telephone	40,86,219	
General charges	33,556		Telephone call		
Joint charges .	45,333	78,889	fees . . .	10,08,353	
Account and			Recoveries from		
Audit . . .		1,01,148	Guarantors .	1,76,456	
Engineering Ex-			Royalties from		
penses—			Telephone Com-		
Joint Research	93,858		panies . . .	3,68,296	
and Training			Fees and other		
Joint Divisional	6,48,756		receipts . . .	24,590	
Offices . . .					
Joint Miscellane-				56,63,914	
ous and work-			Deduct Refunds	30,575	
shop charges					
debited to work-					
ing expenses and					
Indirect charges	1,51,436	8,94,050			56,33,339
Control—Circle					
Office—					
General charges	24,683				
Joint charges .	1,20,632	1,45,315			
Telephone Expen-					
ses—					
Maintenance and					
operations of					
Telephone . . .		23,59,391			
Pensionary charges		1,56,683			
Stationery and					
Printing . . .		81,653			
Provision for					
depreciation .		6,01,015			
Add—					
Inter-branch ad-					
justments includ-					
ing rent of					
Trunk Telephone					
lines . . .		5,67,123			
Total . . .		49,85,267			
Deduct—Credits					
to working ex-					
penses . . .		1,43,102			
Net . . .		48,42,165			
Interest on Capital					
outlay . . .		9,85,918	Total Receipts .		56,33,339
TOTAL . . .		58,28,083	Loss . . .		1,94,744
Profit . . .		..	TOTAL . . .		58,28,083
GRAND TOTAL .		58,28,083			

TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1930-31.

Profit and Loss Account of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department
for the year ended 31st March 1931—*concl.*

Part IV.—For the whole Department.

Expenditure.	Amount.		Receipts.—	Amount.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Post Office.	8,13,00,583		Post Office	7,50,91,371	
Telegraph .	3,28,93,992		Telegraph	2,67,67,258	
Radio .	11,12,704		Radio .	2,94,086	
Telephones	58,28,083		Telephones	56,33,339	
Total Expendi- ture .		12,11,35,362	Total Receipts .		10,77,86,054
Profit .			Loss .		1,33,49,308
Grand Total .		12,11,35,362	Grand Total .		12,11,35,362

APPENDIX III(a).

Part I.—Number of post offices, letter-boxes and village postmen and mileage of mail lines.

Names of Circles.	DISTANCE OVER WHICH MAILS WERE CONVEYED BY—									
	POST OFFICES, LETTER-BOXES AND VILLAGE POSTMEN.					RAILWAYS.				
	NUMBER ON 31ST MARCH 1930.		NUMBER ON 31ST MARCH 1931.			RUNNERS AND ROATS.		STEAMER SERVICES—SEA AND RIVER.		TOTAL.
	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Post Offices.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	1929-30.	1930-31.	MAIL CARRS, HORSES, CAMELS, ETC.	
Bengal and Assam.	4,509	11,753	413	4,536	11,740	301	17,003	17,300	184	26,051
Bihar and Orissa.	1,702	3,324	311	1,727	3,371	315	7,609	7,909	8	12,437
Bombay.	3,096	10,709	1,409	3,115	10,908	1,474	10,509	10,397	485	22,649
Burma.	601*	3,509	406	631	3,414	403	1,974	1,810	940	23,720
Central.	2,127	2,638	907	2,145	2,663	907	11,387	11,362	706	12,039
Madras.	4,420	9,138	1,313	4,527	9,736	1,333	15,234	16,228	1,855	22,124
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	4,237*	14,186*	1,677	4,303	13,629	1,643	13,287	13,514	2,394	28,281
Sind and Baluchistan.	455	1,908	53	459	1,105	49	1,115	1,105	380	21,509
United Provinces.	2,734	6,702*	2,378*	2,742	6,907	2,432	8,882	8,076	1,001	6,511
TOTAL.	23,981	63,175	9,052	24,175	63,503	8,907	87,010	88,330	6,112	15,613
Increase (+) or decrease (-).	...	...	...	+304	+328	-145	...	+420	-184	...
							...	+154	...	108,114
							...	...	...	109,558
							...	...	...	+1,414

* Revised figures.

Part II.—Number of post offices and letter-boxes (including the letter-boxes at post offices) in relation to area and population and number of postal articles (excluding money orders, in relation to population).

Names of Circles.	Area in square miles.	Census of 1921.		One post office services.			One letter-box serves			Total number of postal articles (excluding money orders).	Number of Postal Articles per Head of—	
		Popula- tion.	Literate popula- tion.	Square miles.	Popula- tion.	Literate popula- tion.	Square miles.	Popula- tion.	Literate popula- tion.		Popula- tion.	Literate popula- tion.
Bengal and Assam	148,381	55,532,708	4,817,437	33	12,281	1,064	9	3,417	296	268,414,977	4.83	55.72
Bihar and Orissa	111,829	37,961,858	1,701,489	65	21,981	985	22	7,446	334	75,107,354	1.98	44.14
Bombay	140,568	23,421,771	2,047,334	45	7,533	661	10	1,697	146	208,505,286	8.91	101.84
Burma	286,738	13,212,192	3,652,043	375	20,938	5,788	59	3,266	903	58,961,422	4.46	16.14
Central	282,614	31,063,263	1,218,549	132	14,482	568	59	6,461	253	77,824,283	2.50	63.87
Madras	182,111	66,111,019	5,595,266	40	14,601	1,236	13	4,635	392	229,169,056	3.47	40.96
Punjab and North- West Frontier.	234,340	31,204,029	1,191,079	54	7,252	277	13	1,740	66	157,930,572	5.06	132.59
Sind and Baluchis- tan.	187,194	4,272,133	222,018	408	9,307	484	120	2,732	142	35,419,105	8.29	159.53
United Provinces.	161,886	47,765,882	1,735,016	59	17,369	633	17	4,950	180	132,051,003	2.76	76.11
Total.	1,685,661	310,594,805	22,180,294	70	12,848	917	19	3,542	253	1,243,383,058	4.00	56.06

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INDIAN POSTS AND

APPENDIX II (b).

Number of post offices and letter-boxes in urban and rural areas at the close of the years 1930-31 and 1931-32.										
Names of Circles.	NUMBER ON THE 31st MARCH 1930.					NUMBER ON THE 31st MARCH 1931.				
	Post Offices.			Letter-boxes.		Post Offices.			Letter-boxes.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Total.
Bengal and Assam	555	3,943	4,498	2,578	9,174	11,752	540	3,080	3,620	11,740
Bihar and Orissa	245	1,457	1,702	653	2,371	3,024	247	1,450	1,697	3,371
Bombay	695*	2,401*	3,096	3,033	7,760	10,793	694	2,431	3,125	10,938
Burma	251	320	571	1,178	2,331	3,509	290	341	631	3,414
Central	551	1,510	2,061	1,201	1,277	2,478	582	1,563	2,145	2,683
Madras	1,000	3,360	4,360	3,037	6,111	9,148	1,052	3,415	4,467	9,736
Punjab and North-West Frontier	754	3,153*	3,907	3,417*	10,730*	14,147	725	3,578	4,303	13,020
Sind and Baluchistan	61	394	455	2,314*	4,515*	6,829	62	397	459	1,105
United Provinces	750	1,051	1,801	2,731	2,314*	5,045	761	1,051	2,712	6,007
TOTAL	4,992	18,550	23,542	23,861	18,140	41,991	63,175	4,031	24,175	44,957
										63,503

* Revised figures.

APPENDIX III(c).

Part I.—Classified numerical statement of

Names of Circles.	Number of Post Offices.				Number of Post Offices with restricted functions.		
	Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.	No delivery offices.	No Money Order Offices.	No Savings Bank Offices.
Bengal and Assam .	39	1,098	3,389	4,526	219	27	1,409
Bihar and Orissa . .	21	463	1,243	1,727	66	32	690
Bombay	25	664	2,426	3,115	116	2	1,228
Burma	23	331	277	631	33	3	135
Central	21	458	1,666	2,145	93	11	908
Madras	37	963	3,527	4,527	258	2	2,243
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	39	762	3,502	4,303	235	68	3,227
Sind and Baluchistan	4	148	307	459	30	6	199
United Provinces . .	47	783	1,912	2,742	247	...	1,257
Total .	258	5,670	18,249	24,175	1,207	171	11,301

* Includes 22 Offices manned

DIX III(c).

the offices in each circle on the 31st March 1931.

Number of Combined, Receiving and Departmental Telegraph Offices.						Number of Record, Sorting and Transit Offices and Sections.		
Combined Offices.				Postal Receiving Offices.	Departmental Telegraph Offices.*	Record Offices.	Sorting and Transit Offices.	Sections.
Head Offices.	Sub-Offices.	Branch Offices.	Total.					
32	711	...	743	2,167	14	28	25	97
16	338	...	356	698	3	23	21	47
17	545	...	562	2,155	15	24	18	60
17	303	...	320	253	7	3	7	25
18	404	...	422	839	6	26	22	63
23	739	...	762	2,043	19	28	30	67
27	568	...	595	660	26	43	44	60
2	131	...	133	74	3	9	9	13
40	364	...	404	746	9	46	45	58
194	4,103	...	4,297	9,635	104	230	221	495

postal signallers.

Part II.—Classified numerical statement of the Branch Offices in each circle in charge of Departmental and Extraneous Agents on the 31st March 1931.

Description of Agency employed.	Circles.									Total.
	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	Bombay.	Burma.	Central.	Madras.	Punjab and N.-W. F.	Sind and Baluchistan.	United Provinces.	
EXTRANEOUS AGENTS.										
School Masters . . .	760	245	1,981	64	1,091	1,078	2,322	180	419	8,140
Station Masters . . .	52	14	23	..	149	4	86	61	3	392
Telegraph Masters . .	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	1	21
Government Pensioners	48	26	28	3	16	72	108	2	92	395
Hospital Assistants, etc.	3	1	1	..	10	2	2	..	1	20
Pound-keeper . . .	8	1	..	..	5	..	1	8	127	150
Miscellaneous Govern- ment servants.	13	3	29	1	29	59	58	6	20	218
Traders and shop keepers	238	95	20	81	38	178	346	4	254	1,254
Village Headmen . .	..	15	13	3	2	162	7	..	11	213
Landholders and Culti- vators.	1,355	437	122	4	40	1,357	147	..	487	3,949
Planters and Zamindars, clerks, etc.	196	108	11	4	..	61	74	..	264	718
Medical Practitioners .	126	6	3	4	..	35	10	1	12	197
Licensed stamp vendors	20	3	2	..	3	240	14	4	14	300
Moulvies, Munshies and Village Gurus.	55	80	7	..	13	22	111	1	22	311
Indian State Officials .	4	8	24	13	48	4	10	8	18	137
Unclassified . . .	183	29	11	..	37	132	34	1	70	497
Total . . .	3,062	1,071	2,275	177	1,481	3,406	3,349	276	1,815	16,912
Departmental Employees	327	172	151	100	185	121	153	31	97	1,337
Total number of Branch offices.	3,389	1,243	2,426	277	1,666	3,527	3,502	307	1,912	18,249

APPENDIX IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Estimated *number of unregistered articles of the letter mail given out for delivery and actual number of registered articles and parcels posted.

Class of articles.	1930-31.			1929-30.	Percentages of increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with previous years.
	Articles other than P. & T. service.	P. & T. service articles.	Total.		
<i>Articles of the letter mail.</i>					
Paid unregistered letters	410,618,952	75,329,760	485,948,721	517,768,951	—6·15
Unpaid letters	18,442,277	..	18,442,277	20,868,536	—11·63
Registered letters and packets { Ordinary	25,748,483	3,770,846	29,519,329	29,353,483	+·56
Value payable	5,899,203	..	5,899,203	6,251,443	—5·63
Insured letters	4,318,324	8,359	4,327,183	4,602,510	—5·98
Postcards	538,104,613	2,675,085	540,779,698	586,528,902	—7·80
Registered newspapers	84,192,516	..	84,192,516	92,911,767	—9·38
Ordinary unregistered packets	113,222,843	797,004	114,019,847	115,944,101	—1·06
Total	1,200,547,711	82,581,063	1,283,128,774	1,374,229,693	—6·63

<i>Articles of the parcel mail.</i>							
Ordinary registered parcels	.	.	7,105,857	422,116	7,527,973	7,771,593	-3.13
Insured parcels	.	.	795,116	7,951	803,067	970,539	-17.26
Value-payable registered parcels	.	.	6,083,487	..	6,083,487	6,905,888	-11.91
Ordinary unregistered parcels	.	.	2,143,227	5,823	2,149,050	1,932,867	+11.18
Total	.	.	16,127,687	435,890	16,563,577	17,530,887	-5.79
GRAND TOTAL	.	.	1,216,675,398	83,016,953	1,299,692,351	1,391,810,580	-6.62
<i>Deduct—Number of articles deposited as "dead" i.e., as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders.</i>		.	..	..	397,000	828,882	+8.2
Total number delivered	.	.	..	..	1,298,795,351	1,390,981,698	-6.6

*Computed from the actual figures of 14 days of the year.

APPENDIX V.

Number of articles dealt with by Dead Letter Offices.

Name of Dead Letter Offices.	RECEIVED FOR DISPOSAL.*					Total 1930-31.	Total 1929-30.
	Unregis-tered letters and postcards.	Regis-tered news-papers.	Unregis-tered packets.	Regis-tered letters, postcards and packets.	Parels.		
Bombay	1,280,553	32,027	411,223	67,354	5,495	1,797,551	2,095,273
Calcutta	1,074,753	38,500	320,628	75,875	10,253	1,520,015	1,643,104
Lahore	1,358,399	54,459	70,836	21,591	3,758	1,509,373	1,519,153
Lucknow	1,233,550	11,611	57,506	25,934	5,104	1,363,935	1,518,620
Madras	1,121,330	30,842	228,646	257,154	15,435	1,653,407	1,673,981
Nagpur	459,674	5,761	21,013	10,208	1,295	527,951	503,107
Rangoon	372,013	15,825	46,850	18,065	5,216	457,069	573,149
Total (a)	6,930,202	1,190,161	1,186,701	476,431	46,556	8,830,201	9,526,477
(1) Issued for delivery to addressees.	3,061,054	64,083	303,331	27,391	7,632	3,463,491	4,057,032
Percentage on total (a).	44.17	33.70	25.56	5.75	16.30	39.23	42.59
(2) Issued for delivery to senders.	3,243,092	120,226	781,093	433,846	34,915	4,613,177	4,825,007
Percentage on total (a).	46.79	63.22	65.82	91.05	75.00	52.24	50.65
(3) Total of (1) and (2)	6,304,146	184,309	1,084,429	461,237	42,547	8,076,668	8,882,039
Percentage on total (a).	90.97	96.92	91.38	96.80	91.30	91.47	93.24
(4) Actually delivered to addressees or senders.	6,167,459	184,231	1,083,363	456,950	41,148	7,933,201	8,697,595
Percentage of (4) on (3).	97.83	99.96	99.90	99.07	96.71	98.22	97.92
(5) Returned as undeliverable.	186,657	78	1,046	4,287	1,399	143,467	184,444
Percentage of (5) on (3).	2.17	.04	.10	.93	3.20	1.78	2.08
(6) Deposited originally as undeliverable to either the addressees or the senders.	626,156	5,952	103,272	15,244	4,009	753,533	1,644,438
Percentage of (6) on total (a).	9.03	3.03	8.62	3.20	8.61	8.53	6.76
(7) Total deposited as "Dead."	762,813	5,930	103,318	19,531	5,408	897,000	828,882
Percentage of (7) on total (a).	11.01	3.12	8.71	4.09	11.62	10.16	8.70

* The figures represent the total number of articles of each kind received in each Dead Letter Office from post offices and other Dead Letter Offices after deducting articles transferred to other Dead Letter Offices.

APPENDIX VI(a).

Money Order business in the last ten years.

Year.	INLAND ORDERS (ISSUED).				FOREIGN ORDERS (ISSUED AND PAID).				GRAND TOTAL.			
	Number.	Amount. Rs.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.	Number.	Amount. Rs.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.	Number.	Amount. Rs.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.
1921-22	33,328,207	78,41,00,062	-10.47	-8.54	1,028,048	0,50,14,734	-18.79	-18.03	34,300,255	84,07,50,780	-19.75	-19.61
1922-23	31,742,713	78,29,30,508	-4.75	-15	1,011,498	5,21,80,435	-2.50	-20.46	32,754,201	83,51,17,933	-4.09	-1.72
1923-24	33,579,353	80,00,60,006	+2.04	+2.26	1,050,778	4,80,08,203	+3.88	-0.85	33,630,030	84,02,08,002	+2.07	+1.08
1924-25	39,834,367	82,75,60,080	+3.85	+3.30	1,143,002	4,00,73,475	+8.77	+2.19	34,077,329	87,72,33,404	+4.01	+3.29
1925-26	35,550,500	80,71,20,205	+5.07	+4.78	1,209,701	5,30,03,002	+11.08	+0.70	36,850,310	92,01,34,327	+5.20	+4.88
1926-27	30,006,309	88,35,83,204	+3.22	+1.90	1,373,800	5,83,92,206	+8.20	+10.10	38,070,115	94,10,75,470	+3.30	+2.37
1927-28	38,204,244	90,58,57,830	+4.11	+3.53	1,471,268	6,11,02,708	+7.10	+4.75	39,075,512	96,70,20,543	+4.23	+2.00
1928-29	30,085,813	91,84,95,803	+4.53	+1.30	1,457,030	6,00,40,883	-0.03	-0.85	41,393,443	97,01,36,784	+4.33	+1.25
1929-30	40,212,784	92,05,33,450	+6.09	+0.87	1,408,500	6,20,59,312	+2.80	+3.93	41,711,284	98,91,93,751	+7.77	+1.06
1930-31	38,810,730	85,13,17,955	-3.48	-8.12	1,347,533	5,45,28,345	-10.07	-13.30	40,158,263	90,58,45,300	-3.73	-8.45

APPENDIX VI (b).

Inland (ordinary and telegraphic) money order business.

Circles.	ORDINARY MONEY ORDERS.				TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.				TOTAL.				Commis- sion.
	ISSUES.		PAYMENTS.		ISSUES.		PAYMENTS.		ISSUES.		PAYMENTS.		
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Bengal and Assam.	10,591,157	19,44,34,081	9,173,081	19,19,50,358	170,771	1,42,03,518	100,562	1,30,86,495	10,650,028	29,86,09,599	9,370,543	29,50,45,849	27,78,031
Bihar and Orissa	2,998,051	6,09,33,555	3,517,260	6,64,35,001	42,017	29,98,003	52,855	33,00,873	3,042,098	6,37,31,455	3,870,115	9,08,34,574	8,44,105
Bombay . .	4,107,966	8,83,16,664	4,616,300	11,92,85,763	92,050	76,34,032	92,553	71,29,105	4,293,550	9,53,51,230	4,708,853	12,54,95,028	12,13,518
Burma . .	2,393,001	7,04,10,344	1,973,576	3,45,24,499	319,388	2,43,13,667	169,893	1,05,09,277	2,711,369	9,50,30,011	1,174,469	4,53,33,776	10,03,315
Central . .	2,670,880	9,24,43,021	1,649,025	4,10,97,160	74,851	49,53,199	40,704	31,42,066	2,745,731	6,74,29,329	1,688,810	4,48,40,232	8,41,099
Madras . .	6,147,019	11,19,92,393	6,399,099	15,02,81,065	112,334	75,50,117	244,278	1,56,34,475	9,159,853	11,04,62,489	6,034,077	17,10,18,163	16,00,221
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	4,226,312	9,59,59,671	4,047,969	11,41,93,978	61,243	47,70,502	76,176	99,53,425	4,357,555	10,97,29,963	4,724,130	12,11,49,300	13,20,254
Sindh and Baluchistan.	752,198	1,94,32,763	377,293	1,02,62,140	29,983	21,24,488	13,990	14,56,840	779,101	2,15,57,351	399,283	1,77,18,095	2,06,018
United Pro- vinces.	3,906,413	7,00,24,723	5,968,967	5,65,65,913	43,416	33,20,015	192,210	72,09,039	4,914,820	7,93,45,637	6,101,158	6,37,15,552	10,82,249
Total for 1930-31.	37,852,027	77,97,55,521	37,744,981	79,55,42,515	953,103	7,15,62,431	910,317	6,04,13,254	38,810,730	85,13,17,955	38,003,376	86,40,62,769	1,11,11,440
Total for 1929-30	39,177,930	85,47,30,769	39,338,948	86,03,02,640	1,034,551	8,17,96,976	993,498	7,94,49,381	40,212,764	92,05,33,439	40,351,519	93,97,52,930	1,20,10,153
Increase (+) or decrease (-).	-1,325,903	-0,49,81,245	-1,613,967	-6,47,59,125	-79,751	-1,03,34,339	-74,151	-1,69,36,127	-1,403,054	-7,52,16,484	-1,033,138	-7,47,50,261	-8,98,713

APPENDIX VI (c).

Special classes of money order business.

[N. B.—These figures are included in those given in Appendix VI (b).]

Names of Circles.	Revenue money orders.			Rent money orders.			Official money orders.			
	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.		Number.		Amount.	
		1929-30.	1930-31.		1929-30.	1930-31.				
	1929-30.						1929-30.	1930-31.	1929-30.	1930-31.
Bengal and Assam	204,800	21,03,055	21,12,360		64,114	56,285			Rs.	Rs.
Bihar and Orissa	124,703	15,25,474	14,70,813		34,039	32,644	301,174	185,386	99,54,512	70,92,940
Bombay	7,584	1,47,101	1,39,784		...	...	133,075	131,359	61,42,478	52,98,800
Burma	4,643	1,46,201	60,250	98	94	1,027	30,439	27,979	8,61,040	10,00,399
Central	50,595	25,78,481	34,30,534	12,593	9,733	9,37,940	223,020	280,452	47,21,400	50,81,145
Madras	8,903	1,09,875	1,34,310	...	...	...	1,029	1,825	75,630	39,138
Punjab and North-West Frontier	10,418	17,08,882	17,42,388	...	...	...	193,339	101,904	78,65,916	77,45,333
Sind and Baluchistan	11,086	2,59,045	2,70,545	4,183	2,430	1,05,467	190	60	2,858	733
United Provinces	260,843	52,96,061	47,36,093	138,693	125,476	20,52,699	125,316	106,453	15,67,782	12,70,374
Total	693,034	1,30,38,168	1,41,00,246	253,111	227,071	37,14,622	909,363	884,409	3,11,94,714	2,83,57,732

APPENDIX VI (d).
in Ireland

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INDIAN POSTS AND											
(a).											
Names of Foreign countries and Indian States with which direct exchanges exist.											
ORDERS ISSUED BY INDIA.				ORDERS PAID IN INDIA.							
1929-30.		1930-31.		1929-30.		1930-31.					
Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in number.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in amount.		
A.—FOREIGN STERLING ORDERS.				A.—FOREIGN STERLING ORDERS.							
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
156,468	569,423	12	9	144,210	515,322	1	1	37,729	232,718	11	9
637	2,077	12	3	958	3,104	14	8	843	3,979	5	7
10	67	5	8	25	680	9	10	1,223	14,114	10	0
14	30	17	6	4	34	0	2	504	1,509	18	3
208	539	12	3	369	581	0	7	156	768	10	1
301	1,325	11	0	410	1,648	8	1	459	3,743	1	2
23	193	10	6	31	126	11	8	975	9,032	19	1
1,462	4,692	0	3	1,205	3,694	10	4	820	3,084	19	1
204	861	0	9	293	1,150	11	5	175	3,986	10	5
24	50	16	1	22	44	3	0	26	283	1	8
490	1,722	3	9	496	1,345	0	0	2,109	22,745	8	3
253	1,305	15	5	256	1,407	12	9	2,655	18,806	2	8
23	27	17	7	27	54	0	1	73	411	18	4
140	200	3	5	105	300	0	6	1,147	14,029	11	11
98	314	15	10	87	347	10	10	575	2,512	5	10
Great Britain and Northern Ireland											
Irish Free State											
Nyasaland Protectorate											
British Guiana											
Denmark											
Egypt											
Sudan											
France											
Italy											
Malta											
New South Wales											
New Zealand											
Norway											
Queensland											
South Australia											

	A.—FOREIGN STERLING ORDERS—cont'd.				A.—FOREIGN STERLING ORDERS—cont'd.				A.—FOREIGN STERLING ORDERS—cont'd.				A.—FOREIGN STERLING ORDERS—cont'd.				
	£	s.	d.	...	£	s.	d.	...	£	s.	d.	...	£	s.	d.	...	
Switzerland	318	534	11	1	252	050	10	1	...	280	1,100	4	4	318	1,143	17	8
Tasmania	75	243	10	10	40	113	1	7	...	303	517	15	1	199	567	15	3
Trinidad	14	53	5	7	12	77	10	7	...	712	2,553	19	10	596	2,293	19	0
Tanganyika Territory	69	533	14	6	03	704	8	3	...	3,219	33,165	1	10	3,651	37,950	6	2
South Africa, Union of, Provinces of Good Hope, Orange Free State, Natal and Transvaal.	281	1,750	14	3	231	1,109	3	4	...	13,104	163,997	3	3	13,470	145,261	15	7
Victoria	437	1,169	12	7	454	1,043	15	6	...	1,678	9,767	9	3	1,489	8,515	8	5
Western Australia	159	733	9	0	167	728	11	9	...	504	2,057	3	0	618	2,290	15	9
Fiji Islands	9	58	8	0	15	124	4	8	...	3,740	43,907	8	8	2,214	31,347	9	4
Kenya and Uganda	310	2,220	5	10	373	2,073	7	8	...	23,093	263,900	15	0	23,586	214,825	12	11
Germany	2,370	5,713	0	2	2,066	1,533	16	11	...	652	1,910	7	9	691	1,720	11	9
TOTAL	164,521	590,649	11	3	152,303	541,493	13	1	—7'43	98,152	856,013	10	1	93,536	714,730	3	11
Total as above with amounts converted into Indian currency at the rates of exchange current from time to time (A).	164,521	50,07,378	9		152,303	74,03,778	1		—8'23	98,152	1,14,20,736	5	0	93,536	90,67,129	13	
British Somaliland	637	81,573	1		535	84,102	9		...	1,214	59,314	12		1,100	59,335	12	
Ceylon	22,618	10,40,821	13		21,654	9,43,020	10		...	530,434	1,31,35,065	6		443,309	1,09,00,183	14	
Federated Malay States	1,044	71,206	12		1,005	88,583	2		...	115,057	84,77,018	10		87,097	63,42,330	9	
Hongkong	1,200	90,670	10		1,273	83,343	10		...	1,569	1,48,174	9		1,351	1,03,880	5	
Iraq	1,843	1,43,803	0		1,881	1,74,749	8		...	11,705	7,23,645	0		10,291	6,09,550	7	
Kedah	81	6,035	15		88	4,427	2		...	6,934	4,91,251	15		5,264	3,61,117	10	
Kelantan	18	1,008	6		41	1,810	3		...	2,067	1,70,398	2		2,006	1,58,098	10	
Mauritius	113	6,122	4		145	5,523	10		...	1,808	1,81,051	15		2,454	3,81,720	4	
North Borneo	12	313	13		...	...			...	749	49,315	6		...	...
Persia	167	9,914	6		128	7,578	1		...	7,512	4,47,059	5		4,218	2,98,315	0	

[illegible]

APPENDIX VII (*a*).

APPEN

Business of the Post

Names of Circles.	Number of Head Banks.	Number of Sub-Banks.	BALANCE OF ACCOUNTS.				Opening balance.	Deposits.
			Balance of the preceding year.	Opened during the year.	Closed during the year.	Balance.		
							Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bengal and Assam.	39	3,102	604,466	89,507	78,188	615,785	9,32,09,889 7 3	6,21,14,540 10 8
Bihar and Orissa.	21	1,016	147,556	26,357	14,970	158,943	2,52,06,375 4 9	1,75,34,638 14 9
Bombay	25	1,798	314,140	54,136	54,483	333,793	6,09,77,797 8 4	3,87,47,585 8 6
Burma	23	488	6,747	21,886	13,887	87,246	1,18,24,101 9 10	1,05,65,437 10 5
Central	21	1,213	119,125	24,402	14,482	129,045	2,16,65,860 7 1	1,49,80,419 6 1
Madras	37	2,242	340,088	75,526	35,856	380,358	2,56,28,926 15 8	3,05,17,599 14 6
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	39	1,037	320,050	96,982	58,469	358,563	6,39,32,968 0 1	5,68,22,845 9 10
United Provinces.	47	1,438	321,662	66,759	41,152	347,269	5,82,26,530 11 1	4,00,83,114 8 10
Sind and Baluchistan.	4	256	58,470	18,308	10,167	66,611	1,05,04,257 2 4	1,19,12,746 7 8
Total for 1930-31.	256	12,590	2,304,904	473,893	301,184	2,477,613	* 37,12,66,207 2 5	† 27,82,28,938 11 3
Total for 1929-30.	256	12,512	2,620,832	533,092	3,49,020	2,304,904	34,49,07,679 10 0	29,58,67,137 0 10
Increase(+) or decrease (-).	...	+78	+284,072	-259,199	+52,164	+172,709	+2,63,58,527 8 5	-1,76,38,208 5 7
Percentage of increase(+) or decrease (-).	...	+62	+14.06	-48.62	+20.95	+7.49	+7.61	-5.96

*The difference between the closing balance of 1929-30 and
†This includes Rs. 3,45,85,663-7-0 on account of transfer

DIX VII (a).

Office Savings Bank.

Interest.		Total.		Withdrawals.		Balance.		Average number of depositors per bank.	Average balance in each bank.	Average balance at credit of each depositor.
Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		Rs.	Rs.
25,67,297	3 2	15,78,91,727	5 1	6,79,02,100	2 4	8,99,83,627	2 9	196.04	28,048.08	146.13
7,17,492	2 7	4,35,49,506	6 1	1,79,77,436	10 5	2,55,71,069	11 8	153.27	24,058.70	160.88
16,89,000	10 10	9,64,13,383	11 8	3,97,47,793	14 3	5,66,65,592	13 6	183.10	31,058.70	169.77
3,36,593	1 4	2,27,26,438	5 7	1,01,01,132	14 1	1,20,25,298	7 6	170.73	24,707.04	144.71
5,94,785	2 1	3,70,90,564	15 3	1,60,75,303	0 5	2,10,15,172	14 10	104.57	17,030.12	162.86
7,09,871	12 8	5,68,65,898	10 10	3,12,47,099	0 1	2,56,03,799	10 9	166.89	11,236.89	67.33
18,54,473	12 3	2,27,10,286	6 2	5,50,27,175	10 1	6,76,83,110	12 1	333.24	62,902.53	189.76
16,60,353	15 7	9,99,99,939	3 6	4,09,29,336	14 4	5,90,40,642	5 2	233.93	39,758.00	169.09
3,14,774	15 10	2,27,31,778	0 10	1,06,65,218	0 9	1,20,66,560	9 1	256.20	46,409.85	185.05
1,04,43,447	12 4	65,99,38,563	10 0	28,06,78,709	2 8	37,02,59,874	7 4	192.87	28,822.97	149.44
1,03,05,430	14 8	65,10,40,247	9 6	27,67,26,878	1 5	37,13,13,369	8 1	180.53	29,081.50	161.10
+1,78,016	13 8	+88,98,336	0 6	+90,51,831	1 3	-10,53,495	0 9	+13.35	-258.59	-11.66
+1.73		+1.37		+3.56		-28		+6.84	-89	-7.24

opening balance of 1930-31 is due to subsequent adjustments made in the accounts of 1929-30.
 transactions of Savings Bank accounts from one post office to another.

Statement of Post Office 5-Year Cash

Names of Circles.	ISSUED.						Cost price realised.
	Denominations.						
	10	20	50	100	500	1,000	
							Rs. A. P.
Bengal and Assam .	9,011	6,442	8,022	28,509	10,007	13,945	1,69,42,242 0 0
Bihar and Orissa .	1,521	1,318	1,846	5,472	2,122	3,493	39,59,736 8
Bombay . . .	11,736	9,836	14,985	52,759	17,695	22,166	2,70,81,653 0 0
Burma . . .	947	1,499	1,039	2,586	1, 68	2,350	24,56,291 8 0
Central . . .	2,447	2,620	4,229	12,430	4,916	6,702	80,80,370 8 0
Madras . . .	3,692	3,805	4,282	11,669	3,536	5,915	69,37,889 12 0
Punjab and North-West Frontier.	5,662	5,925	9,285	3 1,037	16,377	23,031	2,68,83,726 4 0
United Provinces .	8,363	7,632	8,653	24,133	9,602	12,436	1,53,60,699 0 0
Sind and Baluchistan	3,332	2,974	4,329	19,042	5,528	7,864	97,24,747 12 0
Total .	46,711	42,051	56,869	1,87,637	70,206	97,928	11,78,27,416 4 0
Total for the preceding year.	30,524	29,115	44,102	1,34,836	41,324	54,653	7,16,00,710 12 0
Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	+7,187	+12,936	+12,767	+52,801	+28,942	+43,275	+4,62,26,7053 0
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease(—).	+18.18	+44.43	+28.95	+39.16	+70.04	+79.18	+64.56

DIX VII (b).

Certificates issued and discharged.

DISCHARGED.

Denominations.						AMOUNT PAID.		
10	20	50	100	500	1,000	Principal.	Interest.	TOTAL.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9,633	6,358	7,347	23,893	8,565	9,705	1,31,20,477 12 0	28,31,159 14 0	1,59,51,637 10 0
1,558	1,127	1,483	4,525	1,702	2,234	28,06,065 0 0	5,38,285 6 0	33,44,350 6 0
18,435	11,018	16,241	50,231	17,282	17,731	2,55,03,421 12 0	50,44,524 2 9	3,05,47,945 14 9
1,235	769	720	2,028	878	1,057	13,56,862 8 0	2,25,525 11 0	15,81,888 3 0
8,282	4,008	3,715	10,877	4,235	4,065	58,65,418 4 0	11,64,455 14 9	70,49,874 2 9
3,051	2,975	3,137	8,630	3,342	4,377	54,95,394 12 0	10,62,623 3 6	65,58,017 15 6
5,436	3,960	5,682	19,004	8,407	10,120	1,28,14,124 4 0	21,44,695 6 9	1,49,58,819 10 9
7,973	6,056	7,026	19,854	7,877	8,630	1,16,40,743 8 0	22,77,800 3 9	1,39,18,543 11 9
,006	2,050	2,813	10,706	3,266	3,510	49,54,153 8 0	6,24,210 13 9	55,78,364 5 9
59,709	38,300	48,104	1,55,778	55,854	61,429	8,35,76,181 4 0	1,59,13,280 13 3	9,94,89,462 3
31,039	22,350	28,560	84,035	31,641	30,955	4,45,67,986 0 0	73,28,280 14 9	5,18,96,266 14 0
+28,070	+16,049	+19,585	+71,743	+24,210	+30,474	+3,90,08,195 4 0	+85,84,999 13 6	+4,75,93,195 1 6
+88.72	+71.81	+68.59	+85.37	+76.51	+98.44	+87.52	+117.15	+91.71

APPENDIX VIII (a).

Number of cases in which postal officials were guilty of offences punishable by law and number punished in those cases.

Names of Circles.	Ascertained cases against postal officials.						Total.
	Convictions in courts of law.			Departmental punishment.			
	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.	Number of cases.	Number of offenders.	
Bengal and Assam	49	41	19	19	68	60	
Bihar and Orissa	62	31	5	5	67	36	
Bombay	50	22	39	23	89	45	
Burma	22	20	7	7	29	27	
Central	16	16	6	6	22	22	
Madras	66	49	17	17	83	66	
Punjab and N.-W. F.	35	35	4	4	39	39	
Sind and Baluchistan	3	3	2	2	5	5	
United Provinces	32	27	12	12	44	39	
Total for 1930-31	335	244	111	95	446	339	
Total for 1929-30	335	243	141	130	476	373	

NOTE.—The figures in the appendix show the cases in which punishment was awarded during the year, as it is only when a case is closed that it can be entered with certainty as having been committed by a postal official. Besides the 446 cases shown above, there were 149 cases in which postal officials were charged with offences, but no punishment was imposed owing to the case not being concluded or to the death or escape of the offenders.

DIX IX(a).

Insurance, Endowment Assurance and Monthly Allowances.

GRAND TOTAL.				MONTHLY ALLOWANCES.			
Number of lives insured.	Amount insured.	Amount received in premia, including fines and medical fees.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.	Number of Subscribers.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Amount of subscription received.	Amount of claims met, including cost of establishment maintained for the work.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7,045	77,07,679	20,11,718 1 8	12,86,594 13 5	...	...	1 8 0	70 0 0
100	1,89,500	1,60,520 10 8	54,114 0 0	...	...	0 4 0	2,085 12 0
2,350	64,90,781	36,43,358 2 1	17,94,379 0 5	...	...	316 13 0	1,449 0 0
209	6,50,271	3,36,075 9 11	1,12,365 8 5	...	...	41 4 0	170 8 0
9,710	1,50,38,231	61,51,572 8 4	32,47,453 12 3	...	...	359 13 0	3,784 4 0
8,894	1,49,56,170	56,23,239 2 1	31,07,968 10 11	...	...	459 5 0*	4,267 9 9*
816	82,061	5,28,333 6 3	1,39,455 1 4	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	129 8 0	483 5 9

*Revised figures.

APPENDIX IX (b).

Abstract of Life Insurance Policies, Endowment Assurance Policies and Contracts issued, discharged, lapsed and surrendered during the year 1930-31.

	Life Insurance Policies issued.		Endowment Assurance Policies issued.		Monthly allowance contracts issued.	
	Number.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Number.	Amount. Rs. A. P.	Number.	Amount. Rs. A. P.
Balance of 1929-30	12,454	2,69,94,185 0 0	59,025	10,98,32,199 0 0	36	534 13 5
Issued during the year	1,081	23,02,517 0 0	8,629	1,27,35,714 0 0	..	..
Total	13,535	2,92,96,702 0 0	67,654	12,25,67,913 0 0	36	534 13 5
Deduct—Discharged during the year by death	176	(a) 3,32,700 0 0	426	6,87,500 0 0	5	30 13 0
Ditto Maturity . . . . .	..	..	849	12,24,475 0 0	(a) 1	2 0 0
Ditto Surrender	100	1,53,650 0 0	411	6,73,757 0 0	..	..
Ditto Lapse	11	13,300 0 0	119	1,06,150 0 0	..	..
Ditto Cancellation.	2	2,300 0 0	37	40,800 0 0	..	..
Total	289	5,01,950 0 0	1,842	27,32,682 0 0	6	32 13 0
Balance on 31st March 1931	13,246	2,87,94,752 0 0	65,812	11,98,35,231 0 0	30	502 0 5

(a) In addition to the amounts the sums of Rs. 66,319 and Rs. 2,59,212 have been paid as bonuses on Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance policies respectively.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INDIAN POSTS AND

APPENDIX XI.

PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES.

By the British India Steam Navigation Company.

- (1) Direct communication three times a week between Calcutta and Rangoon.
- (2) Weekly communication between Chittagong, Akyab, Kyaukpypu, Sandoway (during fair season only) and Rangoon.
- (3) Weekly communication (during fair season only) between Chittagong, Akyab and Rangoon.
- (4) Weekly direct communication between Madras and Rangoon.
- (5) Weekly communication between Rangoon, Tavoy and Mergui.
- (6) Fortnightly communication between Moulmein, Yeh, Tavoy, Mergui, Victoria Point and Penang.
- (7) Weekly direct communication between Bombay and Karachi.
- (8) Weekly communication between Bombay and Karachi *via* the Coast Ports.
- (9) Weekly communication between Karachi and Basrah *via* the principal Persian Gulf Ports.
- (10) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Basrah *via* the Persian Gulf Ports.
- (11) Fortnightly communication between Karachi and Bushire *via* the Persian Gulf Ports.
- (12) Weekly communication from Negapatam to the Straits (Temporary fortnightly).
- (13) Direct weekly communication between Rangoon and Penang.
- (14) Fortnightly communication between Bombay, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban with calls on the outward voyage every four weeks at the Seychelles, Mozambique and Dar-es-Salaam.
- (15) Additional services between any of the ports served by the above-mentioned lines and between any of the ports on the Coromandal coast and Rangoon.
- (16) Communication three times a week between Akyab and Buthidaung.
- (17) Communication twice a week between Akyab and Paletwa *via* Pannagyun and Kyauktaw.
- (18) Communication twice a week between Akyab and Kyauktaw *via* Myohaung.

Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from 1st February, 1924, on an annual subsidy of Rs. 15,18,000.

Under contract with the Burma Government. The annual subsidy is Rs. 1,50,000 of which Rs. 32,000 is paid by the Post Office.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES—*contd.*By the British India Steam Navigation Company—*concl'd.*

- (19) Communication once a week between Akyab and Myaungbwe *via* Sunye.
- (20) Weekly communication between Akyab and Sakanmaw *via* Myebon and Kyaukpyu.
- (21) Weekly communication between Akyab and Kyaukpyu.
- (22) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Cheduba *via* Ramree.
- (23) Weekly communication between Sadoway and Kyaukpyu *via* Ramree and Taungup.
- (24) Weekly communication between Kyaukpyu and Sandoway.

Under contract with the Burma Government. The annual subsidy is Rs. 1,50,000 of which Rs. 32,000 is paid by the Post Office.

By the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company.

- (25) Communication at intervals of about three weeks between Calcutta and Port Blair, with extensions to Madras and Rangoon.

No contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, the mail service being performed under special arrangements made by Government.

By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited.

- (26) A daily service each way between Prome and Mandalay.
- (27) A daily (except Monday) service each way between Semaiklon and Pagan.
- (28) A thrice weekly service each way between Mandalay and Thabeitkyin.
- (29) A weekly Express service and weekly cargo service each way between Mandalay and Bhamo.
- (30) A daily service each way between Bhamo and Katha.
- (31) A thrice weekly service each way between Pakokku and Monywa and between Monywa and Mawlaik.
- (32) A weekly service each way between Mawlaik and Homalin.
- (33) A thrice weekly service during the low water season each way between Mawlaik and Pantha.
- (34) A bi-weekly service during the high water season each way between Mawlaik and Pantha.
- (35) A daily service each way between Prome and Henzada.
- (36) A thrice weekly (except Monday) service each way between Henzada and Pyapon.
- (37) A daily express service each way between Rangoon and Bassein.
- (38) A daily service each way between Rangoon and Thongwa.

Under contract with the Secretary of State for India in Council for a period of 10 years from 1st March 1928 or until determined by notice by either of the contracting parties. The annual subsidy is Rs. two lakhs a year or Rs. 16,666-10-8 per month.

*In the high water season steamers run right through to Homalin once per week.

APPENDIX XI—*contd.*PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES—*contd.*By the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, Limited—*concl'd.*

- (39) A daily service each way between Rangoon and Pyapon.
- (40) A daily (except Sunday) service each way between Myaungmya and Moulmeingyun *via* Wakema.
- (41) A daily (except Sunday) service each way between Bassein and Myaungmya.
- (42) A daily (except Sunday) service each way between Myaungmya and Einme.
- (43) A daily service each way between Yandoon and Moulmeingyun *via* Kyaikpi.
- (44) A daily (except Sunday) service each way between Pantanaw and Shwelon.
- (45) A daily (except Sunday) service each way between Kyaiklat and Kyawzan.
- (46) A thrice weekly service each way between Bassein and Pyinkayaing *via* Sagyin.
- (47) A daily (except Sunday) service each way between Moulmein and Kyain.
- (48) A daily (except Sunday from Moulmein and Monday from Kyondo) service each way between Moulmein and Kyondo.
- 9) A thrice daily service each way between Moulmein and Kado.
- (50) A thrice daily service each way between Moulmein and Mayan.
- (51) A daily (except Sunday from Moulmein and Monday from Shwelon) service each way between Moulmein and Shwelon.

Under contract with the Secretary of State for India in Council for a period of 10 years from 1st March 1928 or until determined by notice by either of the contracting parties. The annual subsidy is Rs. two lakhs a year or Rs. 16,666-10-8 per month.

By the Rivers Steam Navigation and the India General Navigation Companies, Ltd., jointly.

- (52) Daily communication between Daulatpur and Chaulia.
- (53) Daily communication (a) between Narayanganj and Goalundo by Inter and Express Steamers and (b) between Chandpur and Goalundo.
- (54) Daily communication between (a) Khulna-Barisal-Narayanganj, (b) Khulna-Ilachur-(Satkhira) and (c) Khulna-Rupsa East.
- (55) Daily communication between Amingaon and Gamari Ghat.
- (56) Daily communication between Goalundo-Sirajganj Ghat and Jagannathganj.

Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 15th July 1913 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 1,125.

Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st September 1914 on daily subsidy of Rs. 103.

(a) and (b) Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st October 1914 and the 15th August 1915 on annual subsidies of Rs. 12,300 and Rs. 1,500 respectively. (c) On payment of Rs. 300 per annum to the E. B. Railway without any formal contract.

Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st March 1915 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 7,710.

Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st April 1915 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 6,750.

APPENDIX XI—concl'd.

PRINCIPAL STEAMER SERVICES—concl'd.

By the Rivers Steam Navigation and the India General Navigation Companies, Ltd., jointly—concl'd.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (57) Daily communication between Jhalakati and Burguna. | Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 14th May 1915 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 750. |
| (58) Daily communication between Hatia Sandiv-Chittagong. | Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st October 1915 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 3,750. |
| (59) Daily communication between Patuakhali and Amtali and between Patuakhali and Galachipa, Hularhat-Kundiher and Hularhat and Bagerhat. | Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st January 1916 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 2,100. |
| (60) Daily communication between Barisal and Madaripur and between Tarpassa and Charmugua. | Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st April 1916 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 3,937-8-0. |
| (61) Daily communication between Narayan-ganj and Chandpur. | Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st August 1917 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 2,250. |
| (62) Daily communication between Barisal and Patuakhali. | } Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st December 1924 on a combined annual subsidy of Rs. 2,400. |
| (63) Daily communication between Barisal and Dadpurghat. | |
| (64) Daily communication between Khulna and Madaripur <i>via</i> Gopalganj. | Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st September 1926 on an annual subsidy of Rs. 1,800. |

By the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (65) Communication at irregular intervals between Calcutta and the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong. | The consideration is not in the form of a money subsidy but of a guarantee of certain concessions. |
|---|--|

By other Agencies.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (66) By the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd. Daily communication between Bombay and Goa. | Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st October to 31st May each year. The monthly subsidy paid by the Dept. is Rs. 2,000 towards which the Government of the Portuguese India contribute Rs. 200. |
| (67) By the Nawanagar State, Jamnagar. Daily communication between Rozi and Kundla Bunder. | Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department on a monthly subsidy of Rs. 2,000 from the 1st April 1930 to the 31st March 1931. |
| (68) By the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company—Communication four times a week, between Chittagong and Cox's Bazar and also between Cox's Bazar and Moungdaw during fair season only (provided weather permits). | Under contract with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department from the 1st September 1930 to the 31st August 1932 and terminable at six months' notice. Subsidy Rs. 6,600. |

APPENDIX XII.

The total number of sent-telegrams (paid and concessional) including press but excluding service telegrams, the total number of transmissions entailed in their despatch from the office of origin to destination, with the necessary repetition at intermediate offices, and the average number of transmissions per sent-telegram for the last five years.

Year.	Total number of sent-telegrams paid and concessional.	Total number of transmissions.	Average number of transmissions per sent-telegram.
1926-27	19,030,040	88,460,822	4.64
1927-28	19,981,694	92,811,925	4.64
1928-29	20,249,677	95,522,035	4.71
1929-30	19,483,837	91,896,140	4.72
1930-31	18,124,346	87,852,392	4.85

APPENDIX XIII.

APPEN

STATISTICS OF

(1) Inland

Particulars.	STATE.				PRIVATE.			
	EXPRESS.		ORDINARY.		EXPRESS.		ORDINARY.	
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1930-31	391,694	9,93,879	834,391	11,34,907	1,553,476	33,41,986	11,033,550	1,10,39,293
1929-30	145,034	5,32,452	975,458	12,55,949	1,654,739	34,78,368	12,917,078	1,21,93,278
Increase	2,46,060	4,61,427	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	141,067	1,31,042	101,293	1,36,382	983,528	11,52,985
Percentage of increase.	163·96	86·66	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of decrease.	...	...	14·46	9·64	6·12	3·92	7·61	9·46
Percentage on total of each class for 1930-31.	31·95	46·69	68·05	53·31	11·52	23·24	88·48	76·76
Percentage on total of each class for 1929-30.	12·99	29·77	87·01	70·23	11·36	22·20	88·64	77·80
Traffic earnings of 1930-31 on the basis of cost of messages.	...	9,93,805	...	11,34,824	...	33,17,295	...	1,16,37,320

(a) Inclusive of Rs. 4,80,546 on account of Abbreviated Addresses.

(b) Inclusive of Rs. 4,64,575 on account of Abbreviated Addresses.

(c) Represents the gross earnings, excluding debit adjustments.

DIX XIII.

TELEGRAMS.

Telegrams.

RAJ.				PRESS.				GRAND TOTAL.	
EXPRESS.		ORDINARY.		EXPRESS.		ORDINARY.			
Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
14,761	51,319	55,997	76,760	149,864	2,28,365	421,374	3,00,269	15,355,107	(a) 1,71,66,817
12,594	45,823	53,883	71,721	154,079	2,61,746	351,371	2,63,696	16,264,841	(b) 1,81,22,033
2,167	5,526	2,109	5,048	...	...	70,003	16,573	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,215	33,361	...	...	909,734	9,55,216
17'21	12'06	3'91	7'04	...	...	19'92	5'84	...	...
...	...	...	...	2'75	12'76	...	...	5'59	5'27
20'86	40'08	79'14	59'92	26'33	43'20	73'77	56'60	...	...
18'94	38'98	81'06	61'02	30'48	47'09	69'52	52'01	...	...
...	51,345	...	76,763	...	2,33,066	...	3,06,584	...	1,77,51002

and exclusive of Rs. 6,13,740 on account of Debit Adjustments.
and exclusive of Rs. 4,10,391 on account of Debit Adjustments.
mounting to Rs. 4,12,910 on account of Refund of overcharges and payments of Delivery charges.

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

(2) Inland Telegraphic Money Orders.

Particulars	EXPENSE.		ORDINARY.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Number.	Telegraph charges.	Number.	Telegraph charges.	Number.	Telegraph charges.
1930-31	24,803	Rs. 40,323	989,107	Rs. 8,05,053	1,014,030	Rs. 8,51,276
1920-30	27,000	51,321	1,089,455	8,56,207	1,114,055	8,37,018
Increase . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	2,737	5,098	97,288	81,244	100,025	56,342

APPENDIX XIII—*contd.*

(3) Foreign Telegrams.

[illegible]

N.B.—The number and value of Indo-Ceylon State Messages are included under the head "Private—Ordinary".
The number and value of Press Telegrams shown above relate only to those sent from and to India, and those for transit across Ceylon and India.

	No.	Words.	Value.
(a) Includes X'mas Greeting telegrams viz., (XLT)	24,058	310,850	Rs. 12,516
(b) Includes X'mas Greeting telegrams viz., (XLT)	23,078	304,157	Rs. 12,950.
(c) Includes Rs. 79,792 on account of net gain by exchange and excludes Debit Adjustment of Rs. 20,015 on account of overcharges and payment of delivery charges.			
(d) Code telegrams introduced with effect from October 1929 viz., D. G., P. & T., New Delhi notice, dated 20th September 1929.			

APPENDIX XIII—concl'd.

(4) Foreign Telegraphic Money Order Advices.

Names of countries with which the advices were exchanged.	1929-30.				1930-31.							
	Outgoing.		Incoming.		Total.		Outgoing.		Incoming.		Total.	
	Num-ber.	Tele-graph charges.	Num-ber.	Tele-graph charges.	Num-ber.	Tele-graph charges.	Num-ber.	Tele-graph charges.	Num-ber.	Tele-graph charges.	Num-ber.	Tele-graph charges.
Ceylon	6,781	Rs. 11,235	1,04,143	Rs. 1,29,411	1,10,924	Rs. 1,40,646	7,140	Rs. 28,248	104,049	Rs. 1,29,672	1,11,189	Rs. 1,57,920
Iraq	128	654	755	527	883	1,181	172	748	571	420	743	1,168
Persian Gulf	117	98	197	137	314	235	112	101	127	93	239	194
Aden and Perim	21	127	52	45	73	127	18	111	67	56	85	167
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	5,965	43,177	2,201	2,462	8,166	45,639	6,138	41,186	2,537	2,659	8,675	43,845
Seychelles	9	114	43	34	52	148	12	104	26	20	38	124
Mauritius	13	146	50	39	63	185	13	125	35	28	48	153
Straits Settlements	230	1,610	4,547	6,718	4,777	8,327	264	1,081	3,338	5,056	3,602	6,737
Federated Malay States.	105	732	4,395	6,400	4,500	7,133	108	680	4,030	5,697	4,138	6,377
Irish Free State	11	50	11	..	11	50	28	168	..	..	28	168
Tanganyika	11	107	316	286	327	393	17	186	362	320	379	506
Kedah	4	25	267	487	271	512	2	11	227	376	229	387
Nyasaland	1	12	2	2	3	14	..	..	17	16	17	16
Zanzibar*	1	11	..	..	1	11	..	..	3	6	3	6
Total	13,397	58,098	1,16,968	1,46,548	1,30,365	2,04,646	14,024	73,349	1,15,389	1,44,419	1,29,413	2,17,768
Percentage of in-crease.	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.68	26.25	..	..	..	6.4
Percentage of de-crease.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.35	1.45	0.73	..

APPENDIX XIV.

Growth of Telegraph Department and

Year.	MILES OF				NUMBER OF OFFICES		
	Cable.	Wire in cable.	Line including cable.	Wire including cable.	Departmental (including Radio).	Combined post and telegraph.	Total.
1854-55 . . .	..	..	3,255	3,314	48	..	48
1859-60 . . .	..	..	10,589	10,944	131	..	131
1864-65 . . .	..	..	13,258	14,137	174	..	174
1869-70 . . .	..	..	13,793	21,378	190	..	190
1874-75 . . .	..	..	16,155	33,347	216	..	216
1879-80 . . .	..	..	20,520	52,914	262	..	262
1884-85 . . .	..	..	25,387	75,115	254	267	521
1889-90 . . .	..	..	35,279	106,369	248	63	311
1894-95 . . .	..	..	44,048	138,526	253	1,109	1,362
1899-00 . . .	..	..	52,908	171,049	230	1,012	1,851
1904-05 . . .	..	..	61,634	227,749	272	1,917	2,189
1909-10 . . .	327	3,892	72,746	287,266	297	2,483	2,780
1914-15 . . .	465	9,135	84,124	330,033	209	3,109	3,408
1915-16 . . .	468	10,354	86,067	337,720	196	3,285	3,481
1916-17 . . .	492	11,310	87,480	343,487	94	3,332	3,526
1917-18 . . .	527	14,687	87,714	347,906	202	3,337	3,539
1918-19 . . .	546	18,119	87,814	357,472	185	3,368	3,553
1919-20 . . .	576	19,507	88,417	369,273	198	3,363	3,561
1920-21 . . .	606	22,803	89,711	387,395	184	3,400	3,584
1921-22 . . .	650	31,366	91,760	411,897	182	3,449	3,631
1922-23 . . .	780	44,423	92,792	438,365	79	3,479	3,658
1923-24 . . .	897	61,821	93,054	461,593	172	3,507	3,679
1924-25 . . .	968	70,235	94,037	477,830	165	3,555	3,720
1925-26 . . .	1,020	75,360	96,578	494,786	163	3,688	3,851
1926-27 . . .	1,052	78,253	98,126	511,866	15	3,852	4,005
1927-28 . . .	1,039	80,095	101,017	532,859	144	4,011	4,155
1928-29 . . .	1,073	82,478	103,067	549,199	135	4,129	4,264
1929-30 . . .	1,132	78,749*	104,312	556,047*	125	4,221	4,346
1930-31 . . .	1,159	82,509	106,545	573,461	121	4,297	4,418

(a) Inclusive of 80,560 State press telegrams, value Rs. 44,699.

(b) Inclusive of 150,368 State press telegrams, value Rs. 75,652.

(c) Inclusive of 135,941 State press telegrams, value Rs. 72,936.

(e) Inclusive of 96,975 State press telegrams, value Rs. 56,919.

(g) Inclusive of 71,484 State press telegrams, value Rs. 49,608.

(i) Inclusive of 116,769 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,05,960.

(j) Inclusive of 97,030 State press telegrams, value Rs. 83,804.

* Revised figures.

DIX XIV.

its operations from 1854-55 to 1930-31.

its operations from 1854-55 to 1930-31

NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS.										YEAR.
FOREIGN.			INLAND			TOTAL STATE.	TOTAL PRIVATE.	TOTAL PRESS.	GRAND TOTAL.	
State.	Private.	Press.	State.	Private.	Press.					
										1854 55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1859-60
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1864-65
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1869-70
..	43,291	..	39,403	371,924	..	39,403	415,215	..	454,618	1874-75
1,305	100,338	..	77,226	658,522	..	78,531	754,654	4,206	837,391	1879-80
3,272	2 31,287	..	290,622	1,037,330	..	293,894	1,261,267	7,350	1,562,511	1884-85
6,088	359,352	877	296,966	1,351,818	12,996	293,054	1,711,170	13,873	2,018,097	1889-90
5,947	438,313	3,224	293,443	2,166,856	24,789	499,389	2,605,169	28,013	3,132,571	1894-95
6,804	564,202	3,094	585,571	3,205,353	26,202	592,375	3,769,555	29,296	4,391,226	1899-00
11,669	816,300	6,524	702,055	4,655,527	45,326	713,724	5,471,827	51,750	6,237,301	1904-05
16,942	990,477	8 022	801,170	7,241,710	40,024	818,112	8,232,187	48,046	9,098,345	1909-10
15,174	1,259,650	11,897	834,435	9,802,124	161,417 (a)	849,609	11,661,774	173,314 (a)	12,084,697	1909-10
35,688	1,214 500	21,159	1,651,930	13,034,315	232,774 (b)	1,687,618	14,248,815	253,933 (b)	16,190,366	1914-15
62,307	1,381,182	22,091	1,737,901	13,996,050	343,357 (c)	1,800,208	15,377,232	365,448 (c)	17,542,888	1915-16
84,088	1,603,427	27,670	1,741,891	14,989,720	273,040 (c)	1,825,979	16,593,147	300,710 (e)	18,719,836	1916-17
110,576	1,843,211	35,038	1,891,395	15,021,706	235,129 (g)	2,001,971	16,864,917	270,167 (g)	19,137,055	1917-18
139,018	2,000,775	36,176	2,047,950	15,878,590	225,559 (i)	2,186,968	17,879,365	261,735 (i)	20,328,068	1918-19
109,743	2,438,133	24,407	1,800,129	14,726,483	233,115 (j)	1,909,872	17,164,616	307,522 (j)	19,382,010	1919-20
73,796	2,656,654	25,814	1,428,987	14,607,259	262,271 (k)	1,502,783	17,263,913	283,085 (k)	19,054,781	1920-21
49,731	2,889,103	25,695	1,557,848	14,835,276	340,341 (l)	1,607,579	17,724,379	366,036 (l)	19,697,994	1921-22
33,585	2,982,384	28,592	1,288,372	14,089,241	476,162 (m)	1,321,957	17,071,625	504,754 (m)	18,898,336	1922-23
39,892	2,739,738	30,963	1,227,927	14,586,400	445,320 (n)	1,267,819	17,326,228	476,283 (n)	19,070,330	1923-24
32,415	2,815,636	36,731	1,104,590	15,94,094 (w)	459,134 (x)	1,137,005	18,209,730	495,865 (x)	19,842,600	1924-25
31,613	2,785,252	36,283	1,056,420	14,488,883	369,727	1,088,033	17,274,135	406,010	18,768,178	1925-26
30,806	2,891,077	39,293	1,068,063	14,539,371	453,992 (A)	1,098,869	17,430,448	493,285	19,022,602	1926-27
32,379	3,110,489	55,857	1,102,452	15,206,370	466 487 (C)	1,134,831	18,316,859	522,344	19,974,034	1927-28
34,518	230,727	71,489	1,047,061	15,341,465	515,744 (E)	1,081,579	18,572,192	587,233	20,241,004	1928-29
34,527	3,098,267	78,549	1,121,092	14,638,299	505,450 (G)	1,155,619	17,735,566	583,999	19,476,184	1929-30
34,758	2,627,794	97,720	1,226,085	13,557,784	571,238 (I)	1,260,843	16,185,578	668,958	18,115,379	1930-31

(k) Inclusive of 117,640 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,13,442.

(l) Inclusive of 272,676 State press telegrams, value Rs. 2,25,637.

(m) Inclusive of 196,944 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,58,782.

(n) Inclusive of 257,124 State press telegrams, value Rs. 2,01,609.

(o) These figures were halved in the Annual Report for 1923-24 as a "pro forma" credit for the half rate charged for Government's telegrams.

(w) Inclusive of 57,140 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,18,392.

(x) Inclusive of 159,822 "State press" telegrams, value Rs. 1,39,684.

(A) Inclusive of 52,103 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 99,051.

(B) Inclusive of 168,752 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,57,030.

(C) Inclusive of 66,787 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,42,914.

(D) Inclusive of 191,372 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,66,834.

(E) Inclusive of 66,632 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,26,953.

(F) Inclusive of 233,938 State press telegrams, value Rs. 4,71,824.

(G) Inclusive of 66,482 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,17,544.

(H) Inclusive of 242,327 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,68,906.

(I) Inclusive of 70,758 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,23,118.

(J) Inclusive of 283,199 State press telegrams, value Rs. 197,919.

Growth of Telegraph Department and

Year.	VALUE OF PAID					
	FOREIGN.			INLAND.		
	State.	Private.	Press.	State	Private.	Press.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854-55 . . . . .	..	..	..	24,050	40,760	
1859-60 . . . . .	..	..	..	1,15,980	4,10,210	..
1864-65 . . . . .	..	..	..	1,13,818	7,92,558	..
1869-70 . . . . .	..]	2,55,253	..	1,36,700	7,38,967	..
1874-75	11,053	5,74,875	..	2,57,315	10,73,835	..
1879-80	49,232	9,79,809	..	11,80,636	15,32,853	.
1884-85	52,493	12,73,315	3,998	6,63,648	14,55,296	49,347
1889-90	45,244	17,38,047	18,175	9,40,586	21,99,037	79,2
1894-95	56,993	19,97,375	18,678	11,52,852	31,13,170	1,02,804
1899-00	80,922	21,14,782	32,286	16,63,062	42,59,720	1,57,502
1904-05	1,18,023	22,22,835	42,003	15,87,734	47,46,565	93,449
1909-10	54,599	21,21,235	39,173	7,71,556	54,72,033	1,68,303
1914-15	2,09,515	22,81,934	29,796	23,79,660	73,59,952	2,03,210
1915-16	4,98,560	25,24,380	30,000	23,39,439	79,25,254	2,67,612
1916-17	4,50,765	29,47,899	32,130	26,10,968	91,63,229	2,17,154
1917-18	5,77,864	37,99,976	36,711	28,30,893	1,06,20,073	2,11,557
1918-19	10,10,815	49,23,702	41,495	38,01,154	1,52,02,862	2,12,189
1919-20	10,89,926	75,46,003	32,860	43,62,337	1,66,34,020	3,30,888
1920-21	4,76,964	52,52,744	37,748	30,15,414	1,70,91,499	2,90,054
1921-22	2,71,315	55,45,387	50,239	29,67,821	1,71,03,792	3,93,934
1922-23	1,45,843	53,73,091	60,520	23,19,191	1,59,24,861	4,87,561
1923-24	1,00,667	43,38,224	52,828	22,42,194	1,64,64,908	4,62,051
1924-25	61,193	56,34,520	56,225	18,85,721	1,71,69,820	4,94,375
1925-26	64,243	40,07,518	49,750	17,20,109	1,61,27,938	4,09,754
1926-27	56,271	37,15,225	49,403	16,87,396	1,60,21,030	5,31,869
1927-28	59,887	36,15,553	58,116	17,82,434	1,67,71,893	5,19,234
1928-29	70,867	42,45,119	79,273	16,66,454	1,68,05,317	5,59,526
1929-30	71,959	38,93,493	85,949	17,88,401	1,57,83,190	5,45,442
1930-31	84,116	31,13,645	1,15,566	21,28,787	1,45,09,396	5,28,634

(a) Inclusive of 89,560 State press telegrams, value Rs. 44,699.

(b) Inclusive of 150,368 State press telegrams, value Rs. 75,652.

(c) Inclusive of 135,941 State press telegrams, value Rs. 72,936.

(d) Exclusive of 292 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 1,103, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(e) Inclusive of 96,975 State press telegrams, value Rs. 56,919.

(f) Exclusive of 5,448 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 23,615, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(g) Inclusive of 71,484 State press telegrams, value Rs. 49,698.

(h) Exclusive of 14,339 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 51,920, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(i) Inclusive of 116,769 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,05,900.

(j) Exclusive of 36,503 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 2,27,397, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(k) Inclusive of 97,030 State press telegrams, value Rs. 83,804.

(l) Exclusive of 21,503 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 1,34,557, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

(m) Inclusive of 117,640 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,13,442.

(n) Exclusive of 12,333 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 90,849, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.

Note.—The practice of taking *pro forma* credits in the accounts of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department on account of concessional telegrams has been discontinued with effect from 1st April 1924.

(o) Inclusive of 16,503 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 34,965.

(p) Inclusive of 272,676 State press telegrams, value Rs. 2,25,637.

DIX XIV—concl'd.

its operations from 1854-55 to 1930-31—concl'd.

TELEGRAMS.			GRAND TOTAL.	NEWS-FREE AND CONCESSIONAL TELEGRAMS.		Year.
TOTAL STATE.	TOTAL PRIVATE.	TOTAL PRESS.		Number.	Pro forma value.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
24,050	40,760	..	64,810	..	..	1854-55
1,15,980	4,10,210	..	5,26,190	..	..	1859-60
1,13,818	7,92,558	..	9,06,376	..	10,048	1864-65
1,36,760	9,94,220	..	11,30,980	3,595	35,490	1869-70
2,68,868	16,30,690	17,820	19,16,878	7,365	1,58,670	1874-75
12,35,868	24,61,164	51,498	37,48,530	3,856	1,13,973	1879-80
7,16,141	27,28,601	53,285	34,98,027	1,683	20,349	1884-85
9,91,830	39,37,134	97,388	50,26,352	2,464	45,363	1889-90
12,09,845	51,10,545	1,21,482	64,41,872	6,546	1,14,572	1894-95
17,43,984	63,74,511	1,89,788	83,08,283	9,262	1,36,767	1899-00
17,05,757	69,69,400	1,35,452	88,10,608	10,960	1,18,791	1904-05
3,26,155	75,93,868	2,07,536	86,27,559	217,096	1,81,798	1909-10
26,49,175	96,41,886	(a) 2,33,006	1,25,24,067	351,293	4,86,578	1914-15
28,37,990	1,04,49,634	(b) 2,97,612	1,35,85,236	586,860	6,15,187	1915-16
30,67,733	1,21,11,123	(c) 2,49,284	1,54,28,145	(d) 577,856	(d) 8,98,992	1916-17
34,08,757	1,44,20,049	(e) 2,48,268	1,80,77,074	(f) 760,732	(f) 13,99,121	1917-18
48,11,969	2,01,86,564	(g) 2,53,684	2,52,52,217	(h) 936,875	(h) 24,27,103	1918-19
54,52,263	2,41,80,023	(i) 3,63,748	2,99,96,034	(j) 893,342	(j) 29,55,049	1919-20
34,92,378	2,23,44,243	(k) 3,28,402	2,61,65,023	(l) 838,381	(l) 24,80,371	1920-21
32,39,136	2,26,49,179	(m) 4,44,173	2,63,32,488	(n) 913,465	(n) 25,78,267	1921-22
24,65,039	2,12,97,952	(o) 5,48,081	2,43,11,072	(p) 352,625	(p) 14,45,258	1922-23
23,42,861	2,14,03,132	(q) 5,14,879	2,42,60,872	(r) 39,852	(r) 1,52,226	1923-24
19,46,914	2,28,04,346	(s) 5,50,600	2,53,01,860	..	..	1924-25
17,84,352	2,01,35,456	(t) 4,59,504	2,23,79,312	..	..	1925-26
17,43,667	1,97,36,255	(u) 5,81,272	2,20,61,194	..	..	1926-27
18,42,321	2,03,87,446	(v) 5,77,350	2,28,07,117	..	..	1927-28
17,37,321	2,10,50,436	(w) 6,38,799	2,34,26,556	..	..	1928-29
18,60,360	1,96,81,688	(x) 6,31,391	2,21,73,439	..	..	1929-30
22,12,903	1,76,23,041	(y) 6,44,200	2,04,80,144	..	..	1930-31
	(z)	(J)				

- (g) Exclusive of 6,894 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 43,944, handed in at licensed telegraph offices.
 (r) Inclusive of 38,633 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 70,044.
 (s) Inclusive of 196,944 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,58,782.
 (t) Exclusive of 1,228 Inland O. H. M. S. telegrams, value Rs. 7,813, handed in at licensed telegraph offices prior to 1st May 1923. The marked decrease is due to the concession of sending free State telegrams on O. H. M. S. forms having been withdrawn from 1st May 1923.
 (u) Inclusive of 54,017 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,11,051.
 (v) Inclusive of 257,124 State press telegrams, value Rs. 2,01,609.
 (w) Inclusive of 57,140 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,18,392.
 (x) Inclusive of 159,622 "State press" telegrams, value Rs. 1,39,684.
 (A) Inclusive of 52,103 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 99,051.
 (B) Inclusive of 168,752 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,57,080.
 (C) Inclusive of 66,787 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,42,914.
 (D) Inclusive of 191,372 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,66,834.
 (E) Inclusive of 66,632 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,26,953.
 (F) Inclusive of 233,938 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,71,824.
 (G) Inclusive of 66,482 Raj telegrams, value Rs. 1,17,544.
 (H) Inclusive of 2,42,327 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,68,906.
 (I) Inclusive of 70,758 "Raj" telegrams, value Rs. 1,28,118.
 (J) Inclusive of 2,83,199 State press telegrams, value Rs. 1,97,919.

APPENDIX XV.

Working expenses per telegram under signalling line maintenance and
average value of a paid telegram from 1911-12 to 1930-31.

Year.	Total number of paid telegrams in millions.	TOTAL REVENUE EXPENSES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES.			REVENUE EXPENSES PER TELEGRAM IN RUPEES.			Average value of a paid telegram.
		Engineer- ing	Traffic.	Total.	Engineer- ing.	Traffic.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1911-12	14.672	21.16	103.90	125.06	.144	.708	.852	.706
1912-13	15.449	25.67	104.66	130.33	.139	.677	.816	.696
1913-14	16.596	22.63	115.67	138.30	.136	.697	.833	.688
1914-15	16.190	22.93	118.29	141.22	.142	.731	.873	.774
1915-16	17.542	28.25	126.44	154.69	.161	.721	.882	.774
1916-17	18.719	23.68	111.53	135.21	.127	.596	.723	.824
1917-18	19.137	22.46	105.05	127.51	.117	.549	.666	.945
1918-19	20.328	27.50	121.29	148.79	.135	.597	.732	1.242
1919-20	19.382	29.94	136.31	166.25	.154	.703	.857	1.548
1920-21	19.055	39.59	175.54	215.13	.208	.921	1.129	1.373
1921-22	19.698	43.56	190.44	243.00	.221	1.012	1.233	1.337
1922-23	18.898	45.45	193.16	238.61	.240	1.022	1.262	1.286
1923-24	19.050	43.57	185.10	228.67	.229	.972	1.201	1.273
1924-25	19.842	42.74	194.00	236.74	.215	.978	1.193	1.275
1925-26	18.768	72.03	179.39	251.42	.384	.955	1.339	1.192
1926-27	19.023	76.34	176.45	252.79	.401	.928	1.329	1.160
1927-28	19.974	92.20	175.17	267.37	.462	.877	1.339	1.142
1928-29	20.241	92.18	183.19	275.37	.455	.905	1.360	1.157
1929-30	19.476	83.83	179.49	263.32	.430	.922	1.352	1.138
1930-31	18.115	86.38	185.87	272.25	.477	1.026	1.503	1.130

APPENDIX XVI.

Total number of Trunk calls on certain important Telephone Trunk circuits connecting main centres and the revenue derived therefrom during 1930-31.

Telephone circuits.	Total number of calls.	Total Revenue
		Rs.
Calcutta-Delhi	2,159	17,153
Delhi-Calcutta	826	4,431
Bombay-Ahmedabad	8,995	24,994
Ahmedabad-Bombay	12,433	33,833
Bombay-Delhi	545	13,924
Delhi-Bombay	1,523	8,040
Bombay-Poona	13,218	15,263
Poona-Bombay	20,760	22,156
Delhi-Lahore	3,771	13,032
Lahore-Delhi	11,392	33,375
Delhi-Simla	3,596	15,756
Simla-Delhi	5,538	14,262
Lahore-Karachi	1,896	9,487
Karachi-Lahore	2,059	10,311
Total	88,712	2,36,017

APPEN

Statement showing the number of persons employed in the Posts and

	Direction.	Accounts and Audit.	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	Bombay.
(HEADQUARTERS STAFF).					
Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs	1	...	...	...	...
Financial Advisor, Posts and Telegraphs	1	...	...	...	...
Deputy Directors-General	4	...	...	...	...
Assistant Directors-General	7	...	...	...	...
Chief Engineer	1	...	...	...	...
Deputy Chief Engineer	1	...	...	...	...
Director of Wireless	1	...	...	...	...
Divisional and Assistant Divisional Engineers, Wireless .	2	...	...	...	...
Officer of the Superior Traffic Branch, 1st Division . .	1	...	...	...	...
Officer of the Superior Traffic Branch, 2nd Division .	1	...	...	...	...
Superintendent, Secretariat	1	...	...	...	...
Chief Superintendent	1	...	...	...	...
Selection grade posts	18	...	...	...	...
Time-scale posts	179	...	...	...	...
Inferior servants	129	...	...	...	...
POST OFFICE (INCLUDING R. M. S. AND POSTAL WORKSHOP).					
Postmasters-General . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1
Deputy Postmasters-General . . . . .	...	...	3	1	2
Presidency Postmasters (including Postmaster, Bangoon).	...	...	1	...	1
Superintendents . . . . .	...	...	33	14	26
Probationary Superintendents . . . . .	...	...	1	1	1
Other Gazetted Postmasters (including gazetted Deputy and Assistant Postmasters).	...	...	11	1	10

Statement showing the number of persons employed in the Posts and

	Direction.	Accounts and Audit.	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	Bombay.
(POST OFFICE)—concl'd.					
Inspectors	78	40	65
Head clerks of Superintendents	23	9	16
Other head and snb-postmasters in the non-gazetted selection grades.	119	40	88
Clerks and others in non-gazetted selection grades	161	40	201
Snb-postmasters, clerks and sorters in the time-scale	5,027	1,804	4,446
Branch Postmasters (Departmental)	319	172	140
Branch Postmasters (Extra Departmental) including other E. D. As.	3,007	1,093	2,310
Overseers	205	127	39
Mail guards	103	25	71
Postmen	5,877	1,812	3,773
Village Postmen	391	315	1,474
Miscellaneous superior servants	60	2	...
INFERIOR SERVANTS.					
Runners	3,685	1,748	1,146
Miscellaneous Road Establishments	39	...	...
Telegraph Messengers in Combined offices	601	252	...
Other inferior servants	2,420	945	2,321
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING).					
Directors	1	...	1
Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers	5	1	4
Controller and Assistant Controller of Stores

Statement showing the number of persons employed in the Posts and

	Direction.	Accounts and Audit.	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	Bombay.
(TELEGRAPH ENGINEERING)—concl'd.					
Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Workshop.
Electrical Engineer-in-Chief
Senior and Junior Electrical Engineers
Assistant Engineers (Telegraphs and Telephones) and Assistant Electrical Engineers.	4	...	1
Deputy Assistant Engineers (Telegraphs and Telephones) and Deputy Assistant Electrical Engineers.	12	5	9
Accounts Officers, Telephone Revenue Accounting Office	1	...	...
Engineering, Electrical and Phone Supervisors	49	18	29
Divisional Accountants and Selection Grade Clerks	8	3	10
Clerks in the time-scale, Accounts Clerks, Record Suppliers and Sircars.	55	23	48
Assistant Engineer Cables, Branch Manager, Foreman, Instrument Mechanician, Assistant Mechanician, Assistant Foreman, Examiner, Instrument Tester, Cable Supervisors, etc.	1	...	1
Telephone Operators	73	51	51
Telephone Inspectors	9	7	4
Instrument Inspector	1	...	...
Line Inspectors and Sub-Inspector	74	33	76
Linemen and Line Riders	487	233	398
Cable Jointers and Assistant Cable Jointers	2	1	4
Mistries, Mechanics and Motor Drivers	26	8	30
Inferior Servants	117	17	50
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC).					
Officers of the Superior Traffic Branch, 1st Division (Excluding Headquarters Staff.)	2	1	2
Officers of the Superior Traffic Branch, 2nd Division (Excluding Headquarters Staff.)	7	...	5
Deputy Superintendents	9	2	10

DIX XVII—*contd.*Telegraphs Department on the 31st March 1931—*contd.*

Burma.	Central.	Madras.	Punjab and North West Frontier.	Sind and Baluchistan.	United Provinces.	Telegraph Stores and Work- shops and office of the Electrical Engineer- in-Chief.	Wi releas.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
2	1	4	4	...	1	1	...	18
12	6	7	15	6	11	12	...	65
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
26	24	30	62	17	30	5	...	290
11	3	10	14	3	5	10	...	77
70	29	52	134	19	36	181	...	597
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	20
37	41	67	220	18	96	...	...	654
9	5	8	25	3	12	2	...	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
61	52	74	126	29	58	...	...	583
394	363	466	828	194	361	...	...	3,714
2	2	4	4	2	2	6	...	29
16	14	22	68	11	46	3	...	244
69	24	46	79	20	21	68	...	511
1	1	2	1	...	2	...	...	12
3	2	4	6	2	5	...	...	34
3	4	12	5	2	5	...	...	52

APPEN

Statement showing the number of persons employed in the Posts and

	Direction.	Accounts and Audit.	Bengal and Assam.	Bihar and Orissa.	Bombay.
(TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC)— <i>concl'd.</i>					
Telegraph Masters	63	7	81
Telegraphists	492	69	534
Military Telegraphists	10	...	24
Clerical Staff, Class I	6	...	6
Miscellaneous and Clerical Staff in Classes II and III	316	15	339
Class IV Clerks (Mnushies)	32	...	36
Head Peons, Darwans and Jemadars	38	2	59
Delivery Messengers—Task Work	331	11	199
„ „ Fixed	19	10	6
Other inferior servants	296	12	273
(WIRELESS).					
Divisional Engineers and Assistant Divisional Engineers (Excluding Headquarters Staff).
Assistant Engineers and Deputy Assistant Engineers
Officers and Officials on foreign service and deputation
Wireless Investigating Inspectors
Other supervising and operating staff
Instrument makers
Miscellaneous and Clerical Staff
Inferior servants
(ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.)					
Accountant General	1	...	...	...
Deputy Accountants General	4	...	...	...
Assistant Accountants General	1	...	...	...
Assistant Accounts Officers	15	...	...	...
Clerks	2,005	...	...	...
Inferior servants	139	...	...	...
Total	349	2,165	25,695	9,057	18,839

DIX XVII—concl'd.

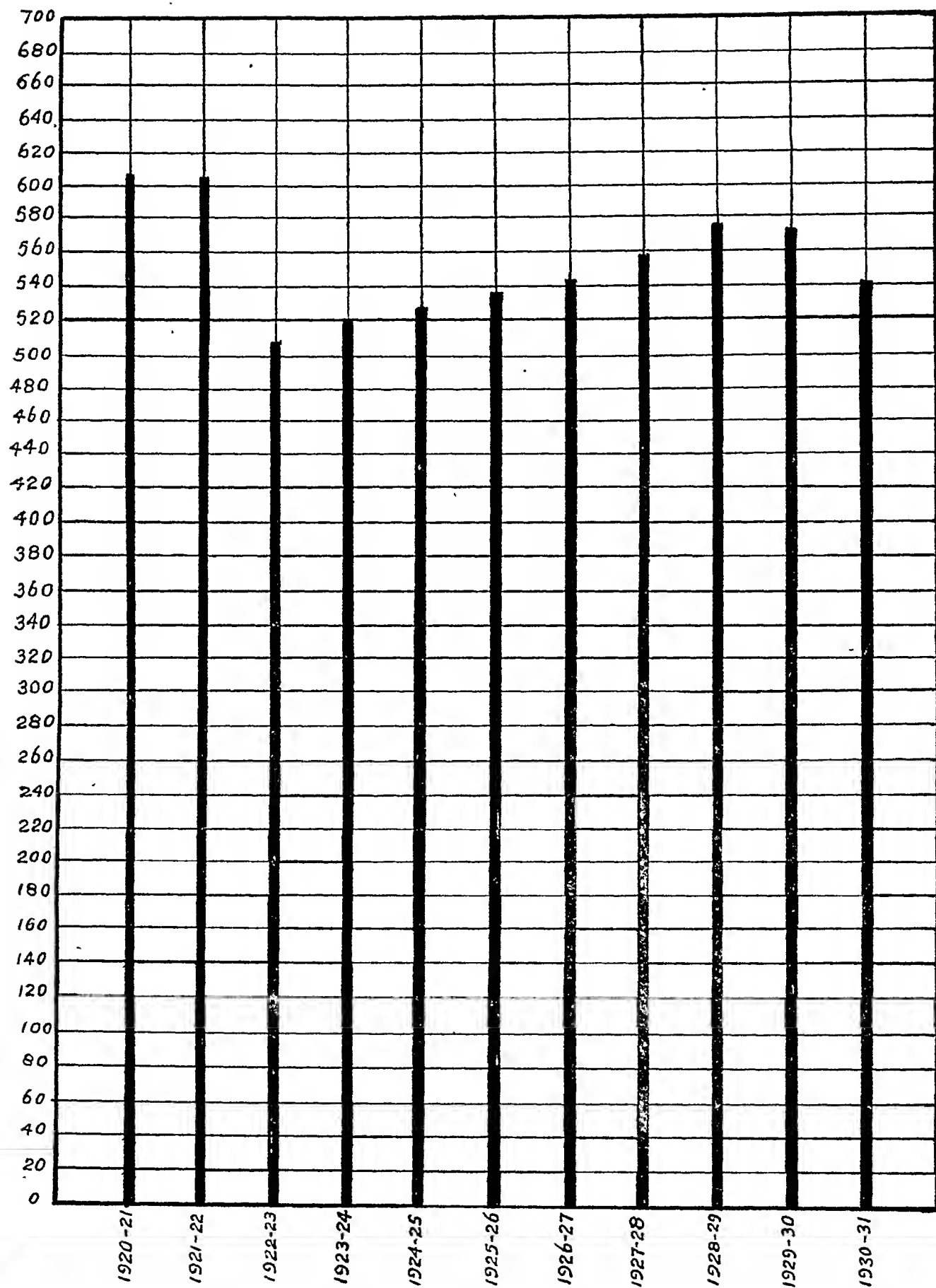
Telegraphs Department on the 31st March 1931—concl'd.

Burma.	Central.	Madras.	Punjab and North West Frontier.	Sind and Baluchistan.	United Provinces.	Telegraph Stores and Work- shops and office of the Electrical Engineer- in-Chief.	Wireless.	Total.
24	14	46	41	13	36	...	...	325
213	143	430	409	109	369	1	...	2,769
...	7	15	16	9	2	...	...	83
3	...	3	4	2	2	...	...	26
115	39	177	124	85	111	...	...	1,321
12	...	20	25	...	...	...	...	115
29	5	18	15	6	11	...	...	178
160	39	151	196	92	117	...	...	1,596
8	5	18	26	...	11	...	...	103
61	24	148	114	57	95	...	...	1,079
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	177
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,005
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139
5,862	10,094	21,073	19,016	2,868	16,568	209	324	132,393

NEW DELHI;
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS
1932

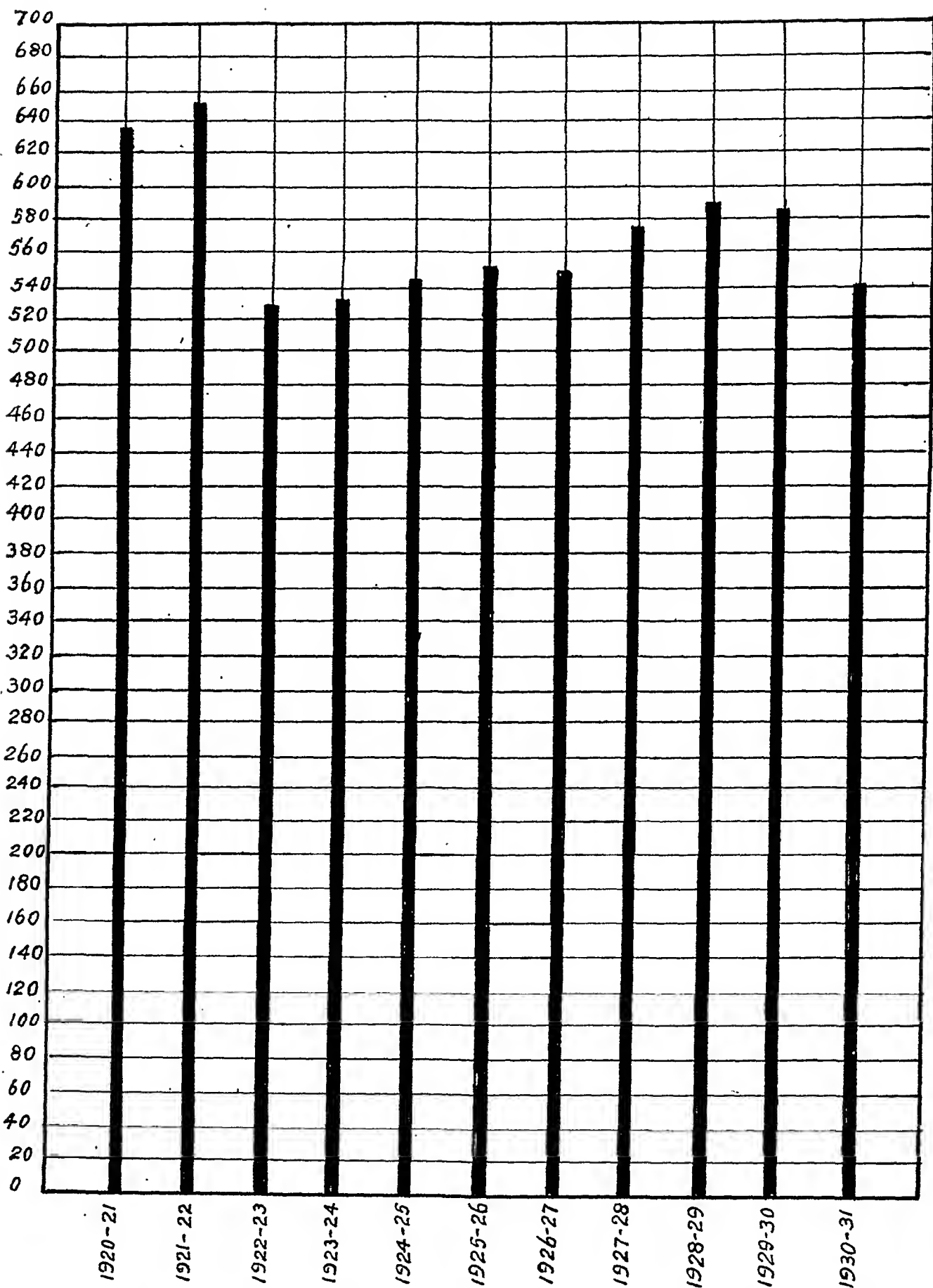
LETTERS

Millions



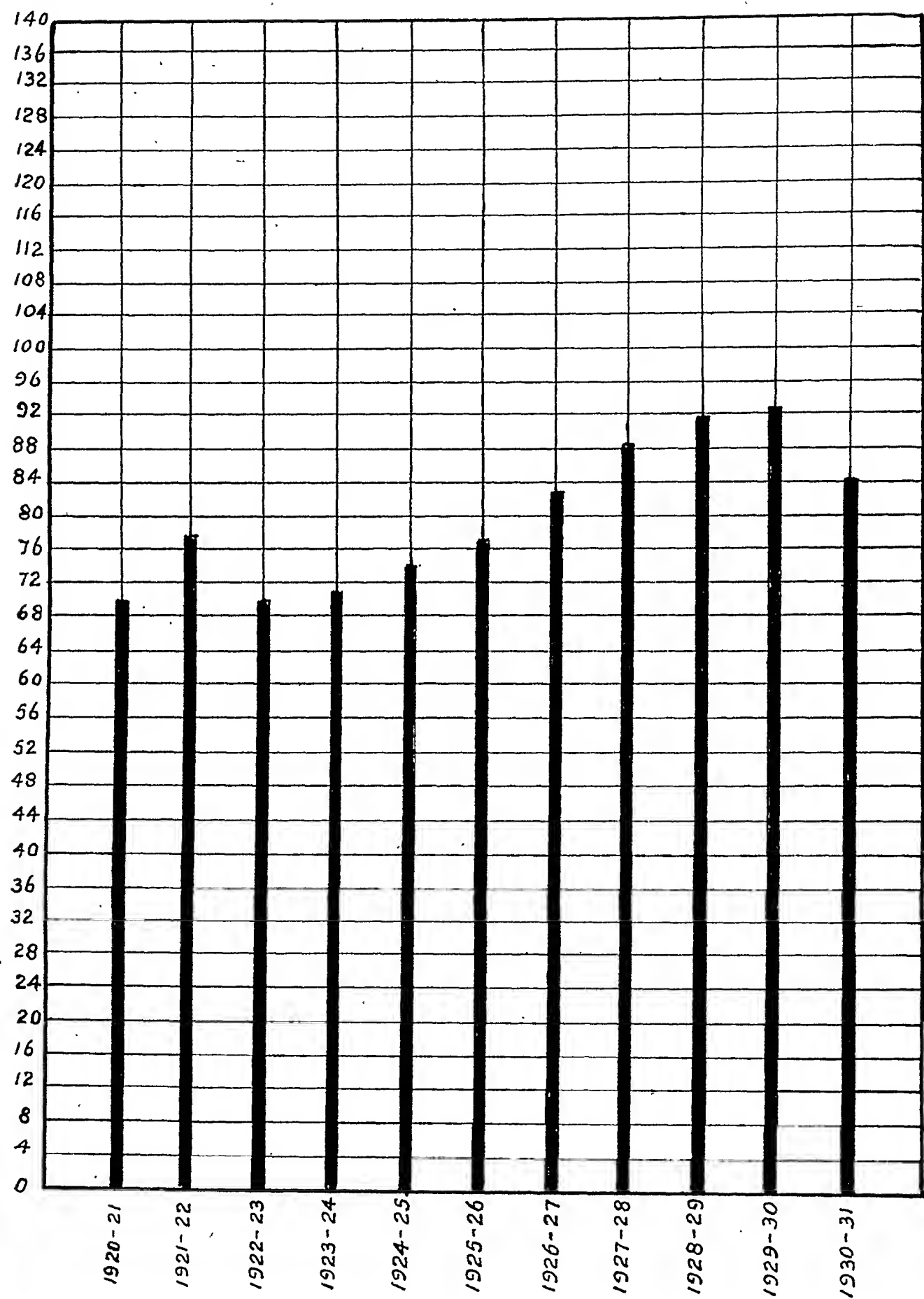
POSTCARDS

Millions



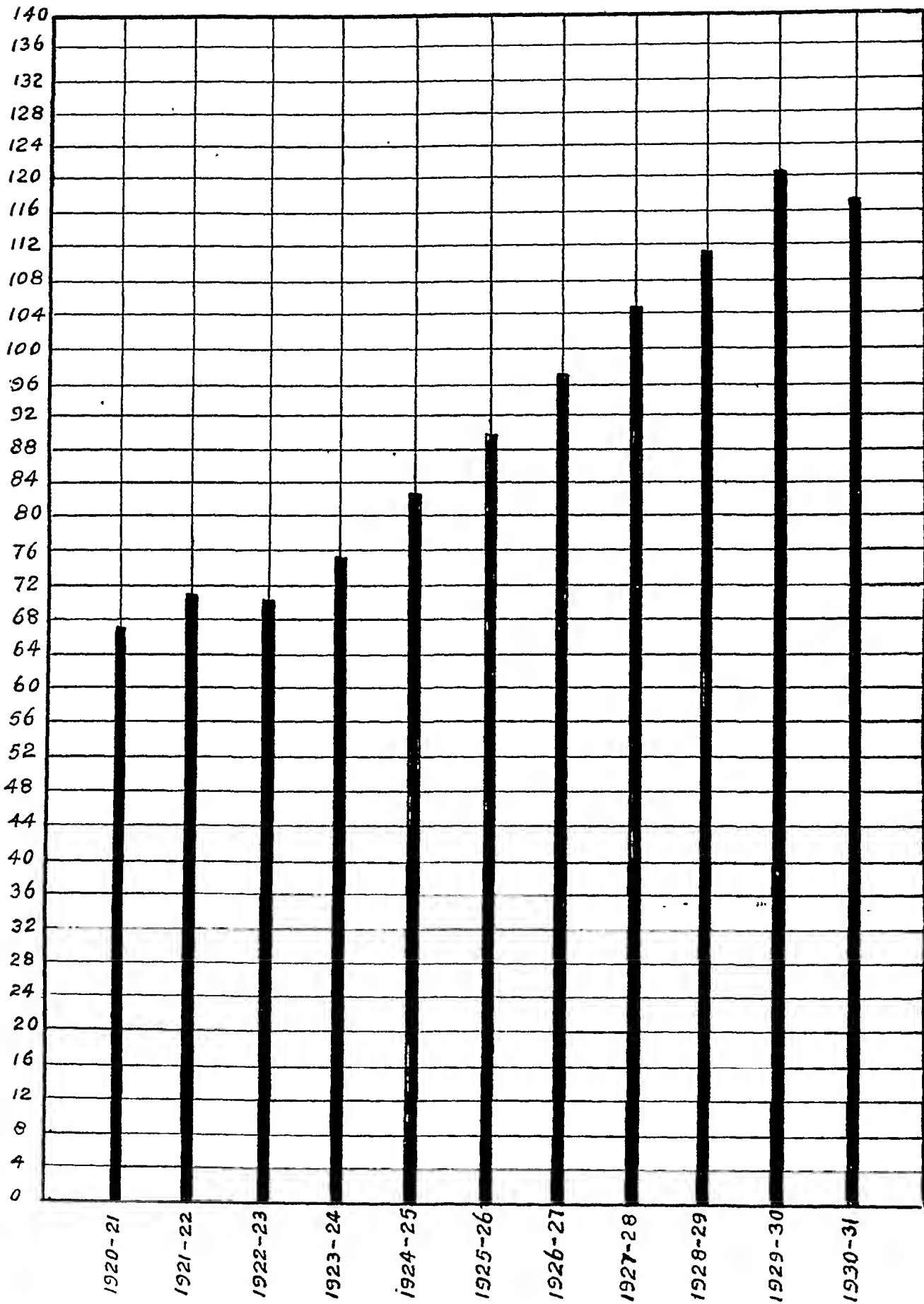
NEWSPAPERS

Millions



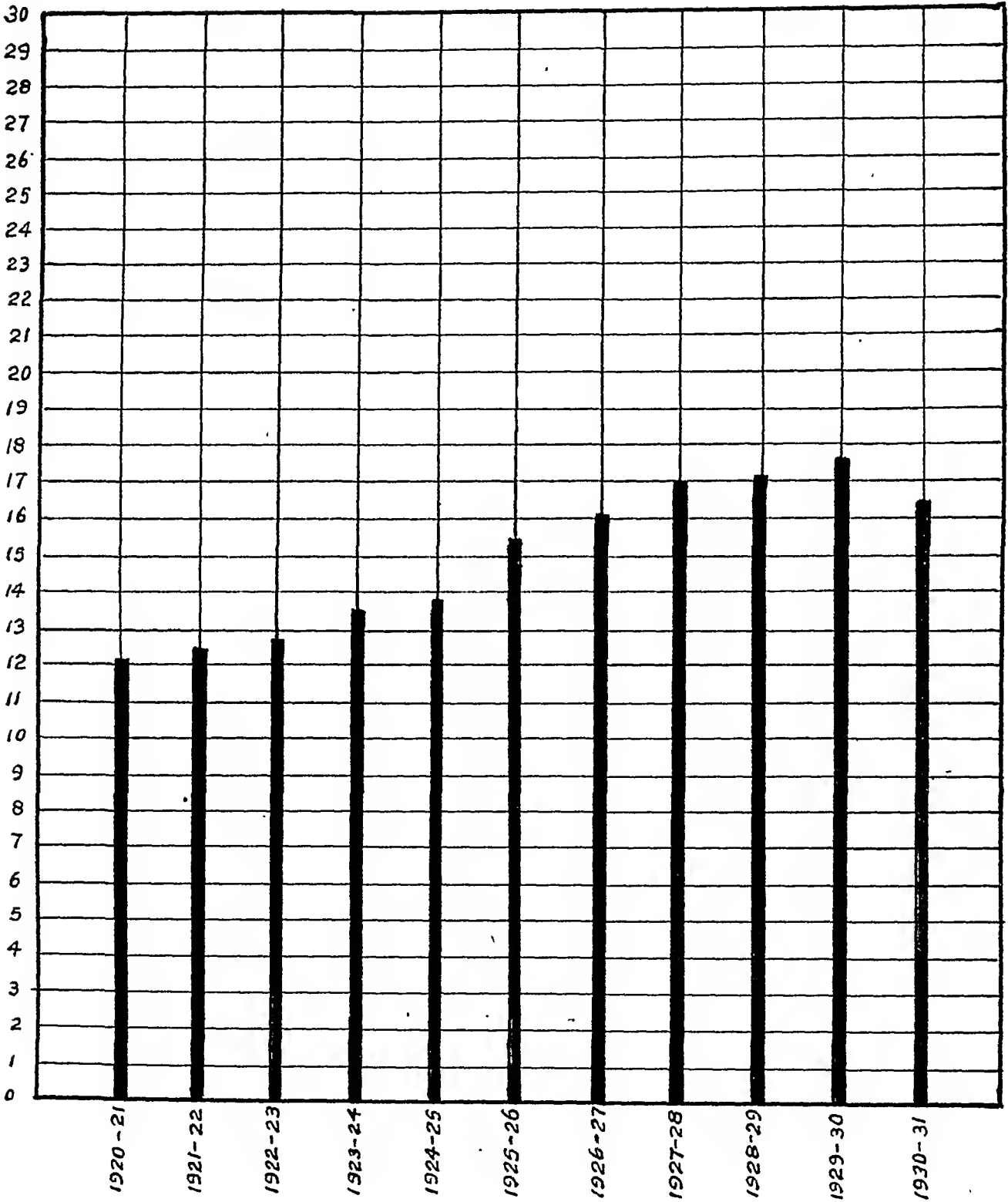
PACKETS

Millions



PARCELS

Millions



MONEY ORDERS

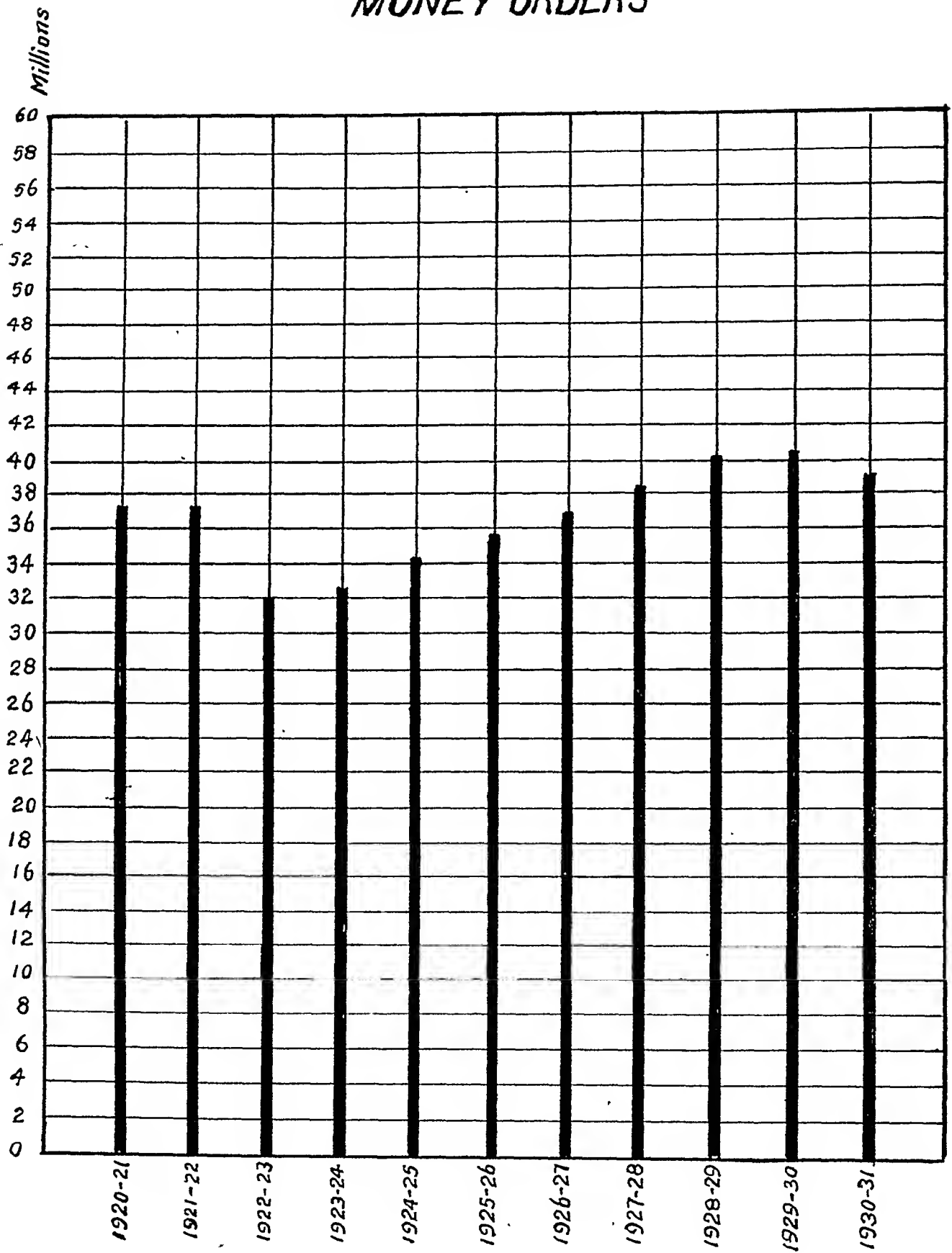


DIAGRAM SHOWING GROWTH OF POSTAL TRAFFIC
SINCE 1885-86 ALL ARTICLES.

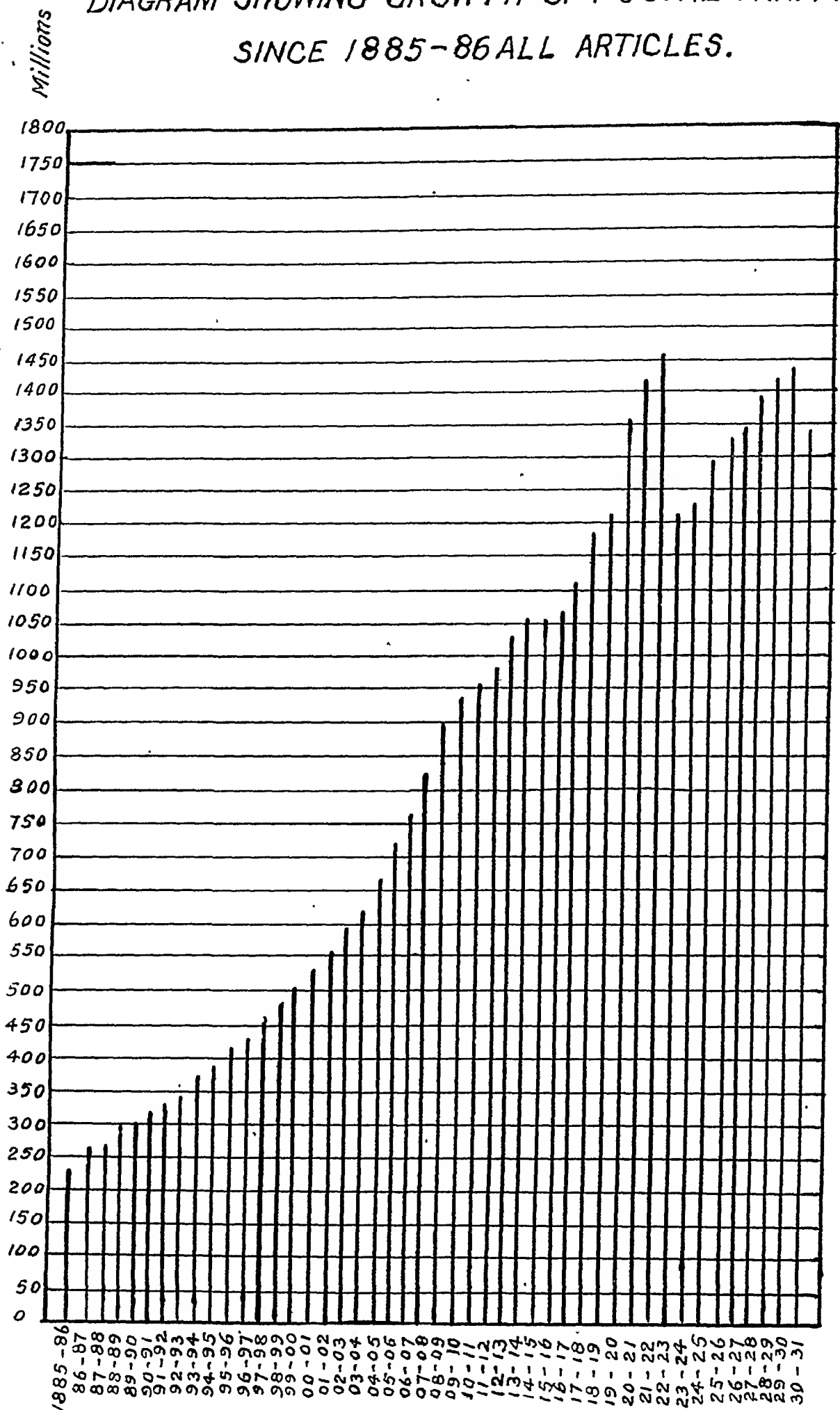
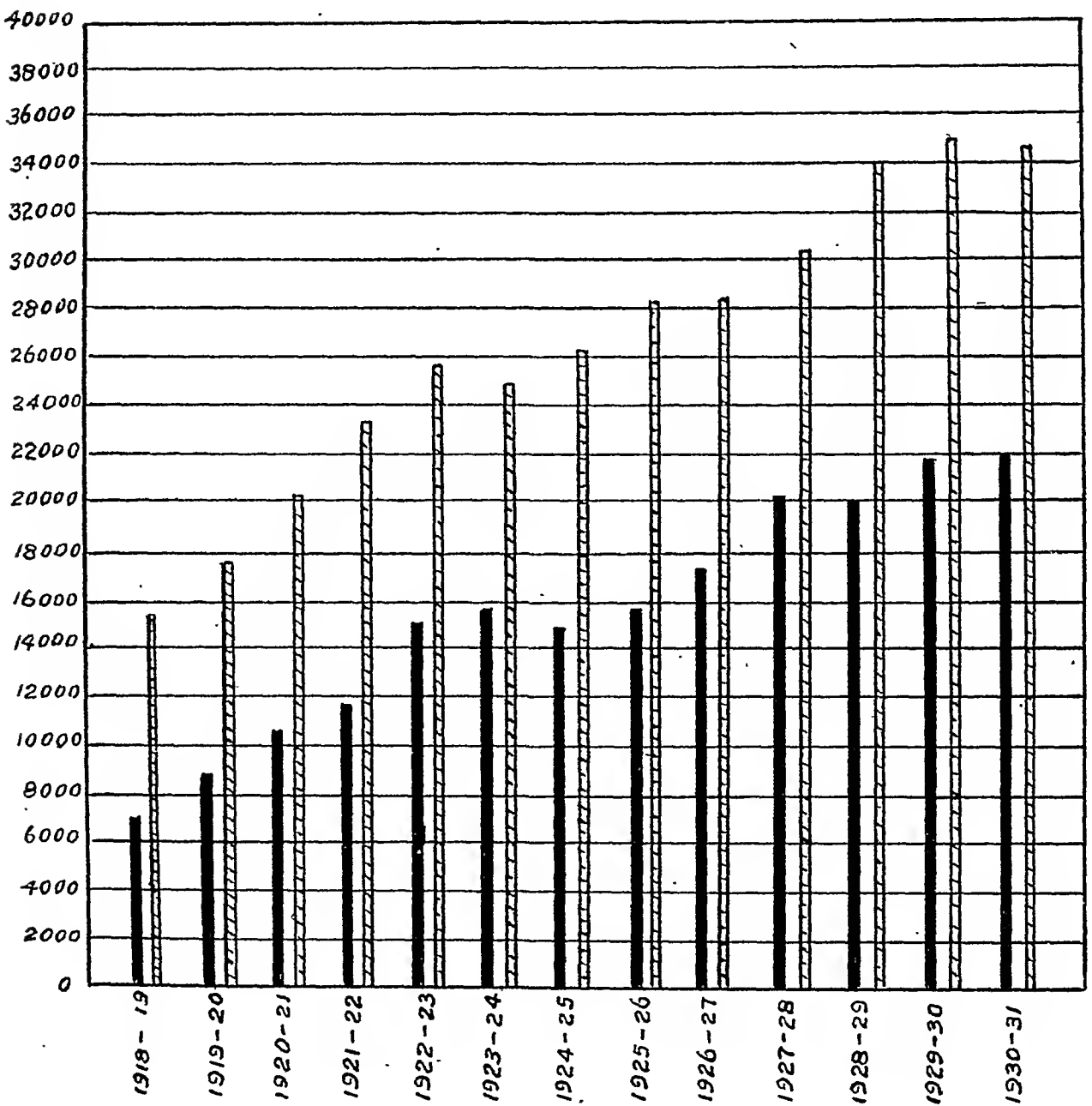
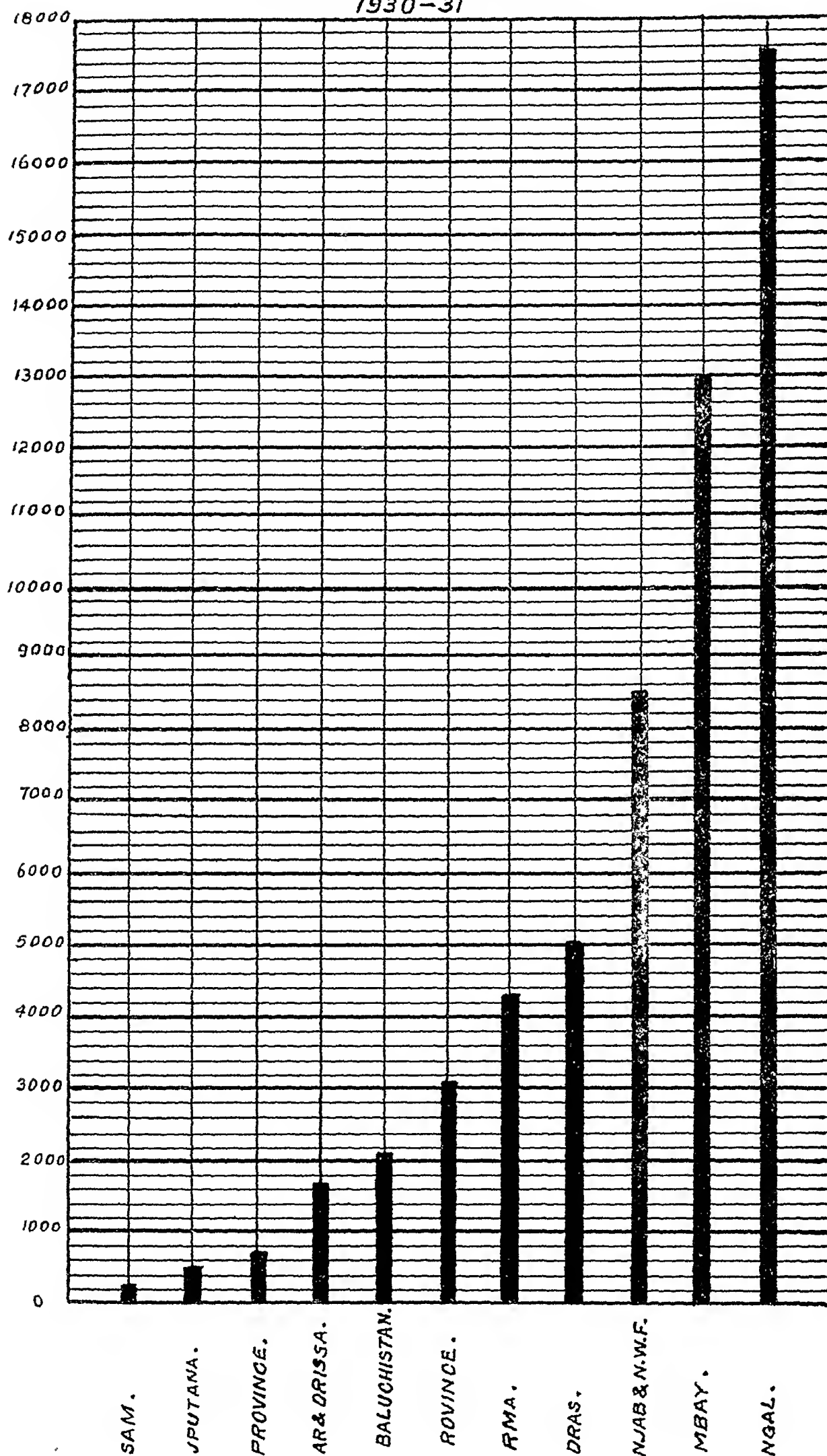


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE GROWTH IN NUMBER OF TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

...Connections from Govt. Exchanges.
 ... " " Licensed Companies Exchanges.



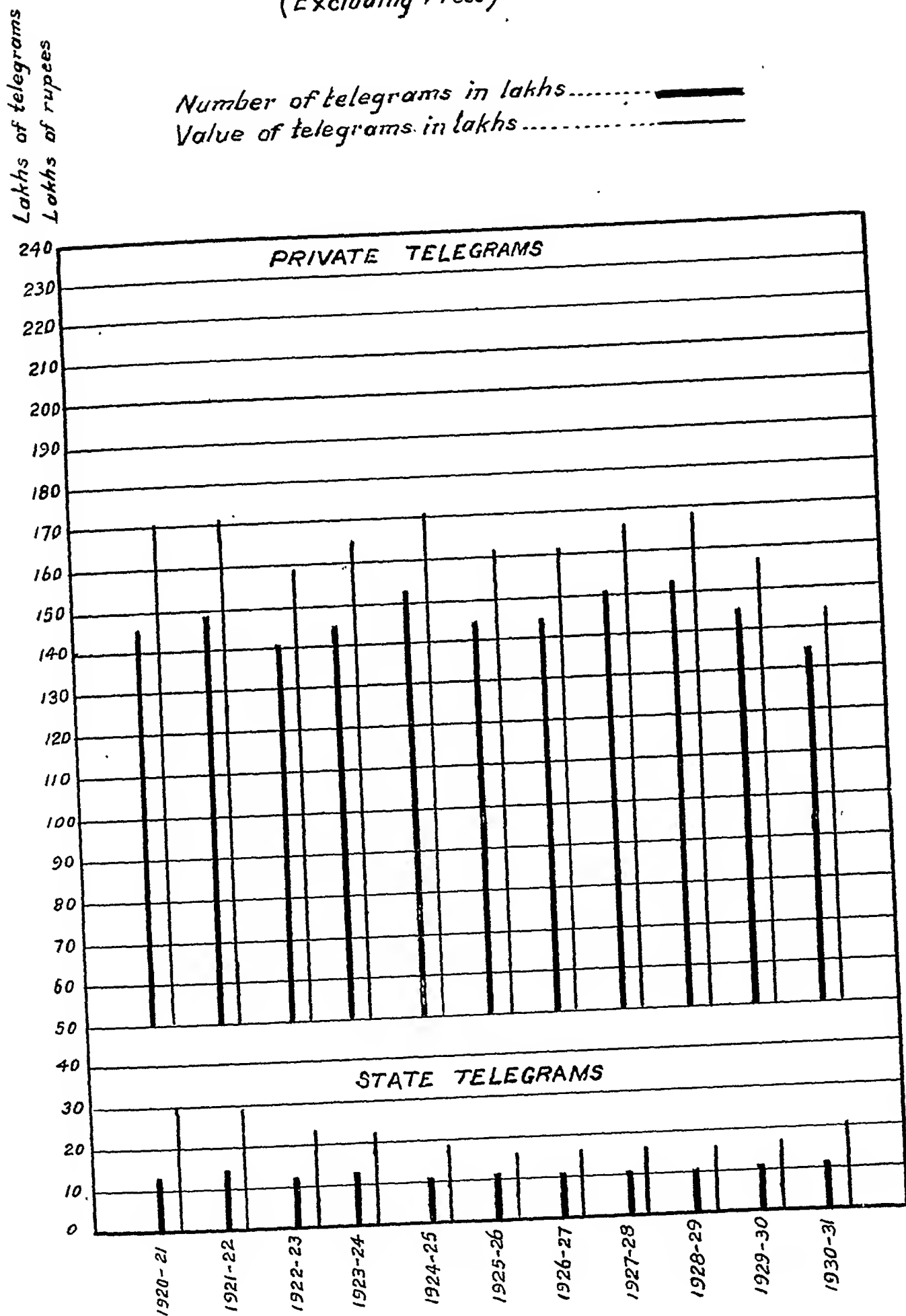
TOTAL TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS.
PROVINCE BY PROVINCE
1930-31



INLAND TELEGRAMS

(Excluding Press)

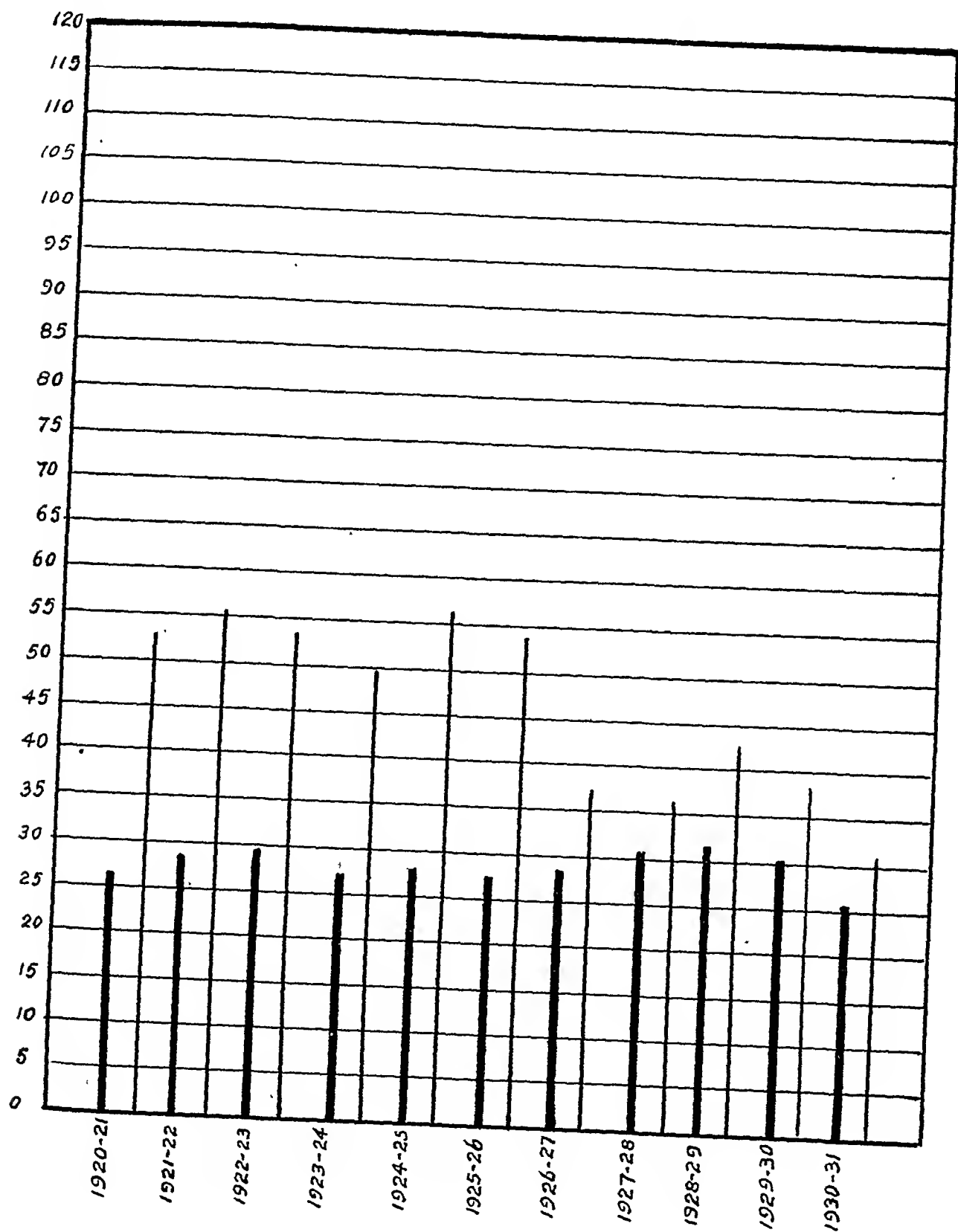
Number of telegrams in lakhs.....
Value of telegrams in lakhs.....



FOREIGN PRIVATE TELEGRAMS (Excluding Press)

Lakhs of telegrams
Lakhs of rupees

Number of telegrams in lakhs.....
Value (Indian share) of telegrams in lakhs.....



FOREIGN STATE TELEGRAMS

Lakhs of telegrams.
Lakhs of rupees.

Number of telegrams in lakhs

Value (Indian share) of telegrams in lakhs....

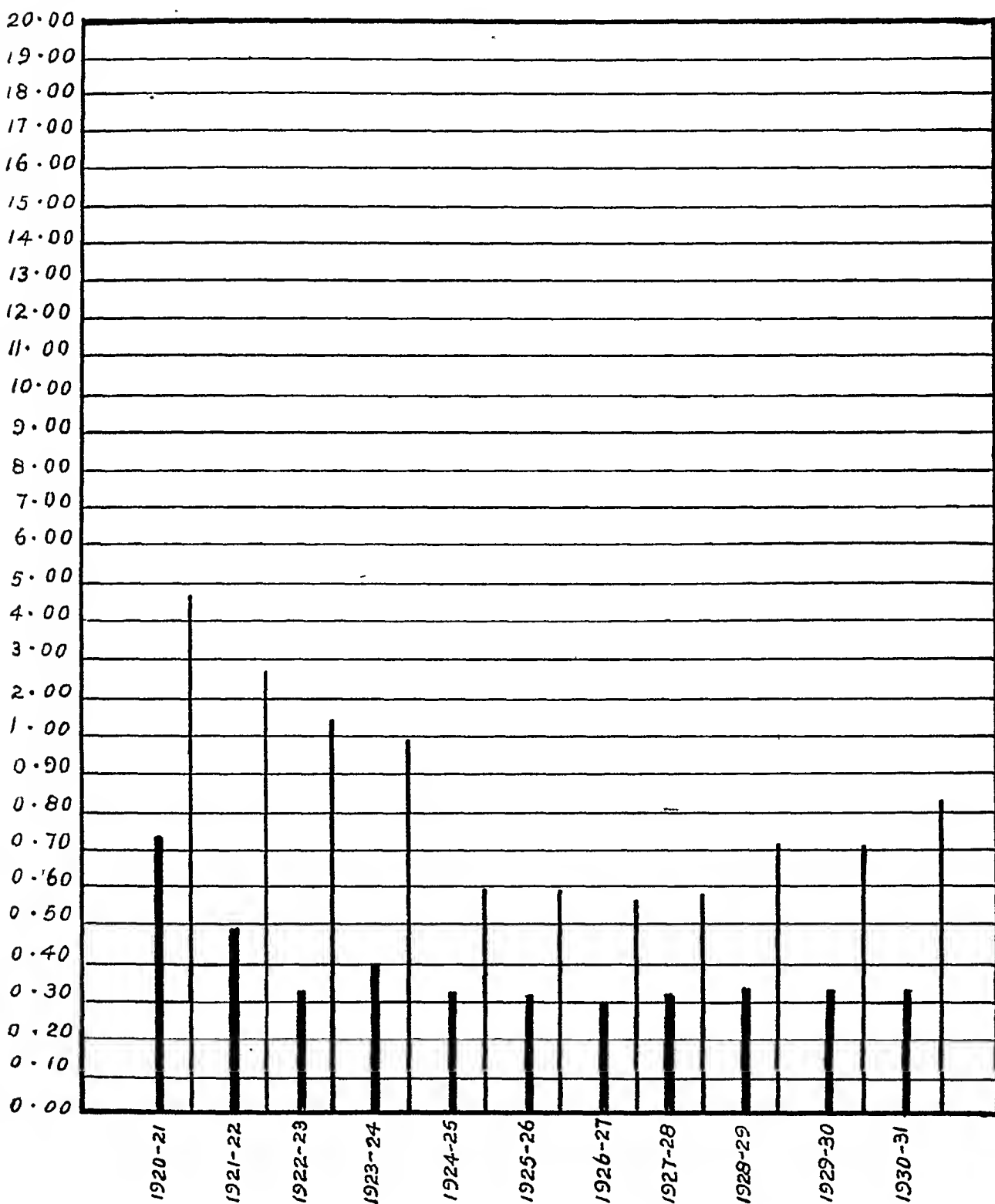
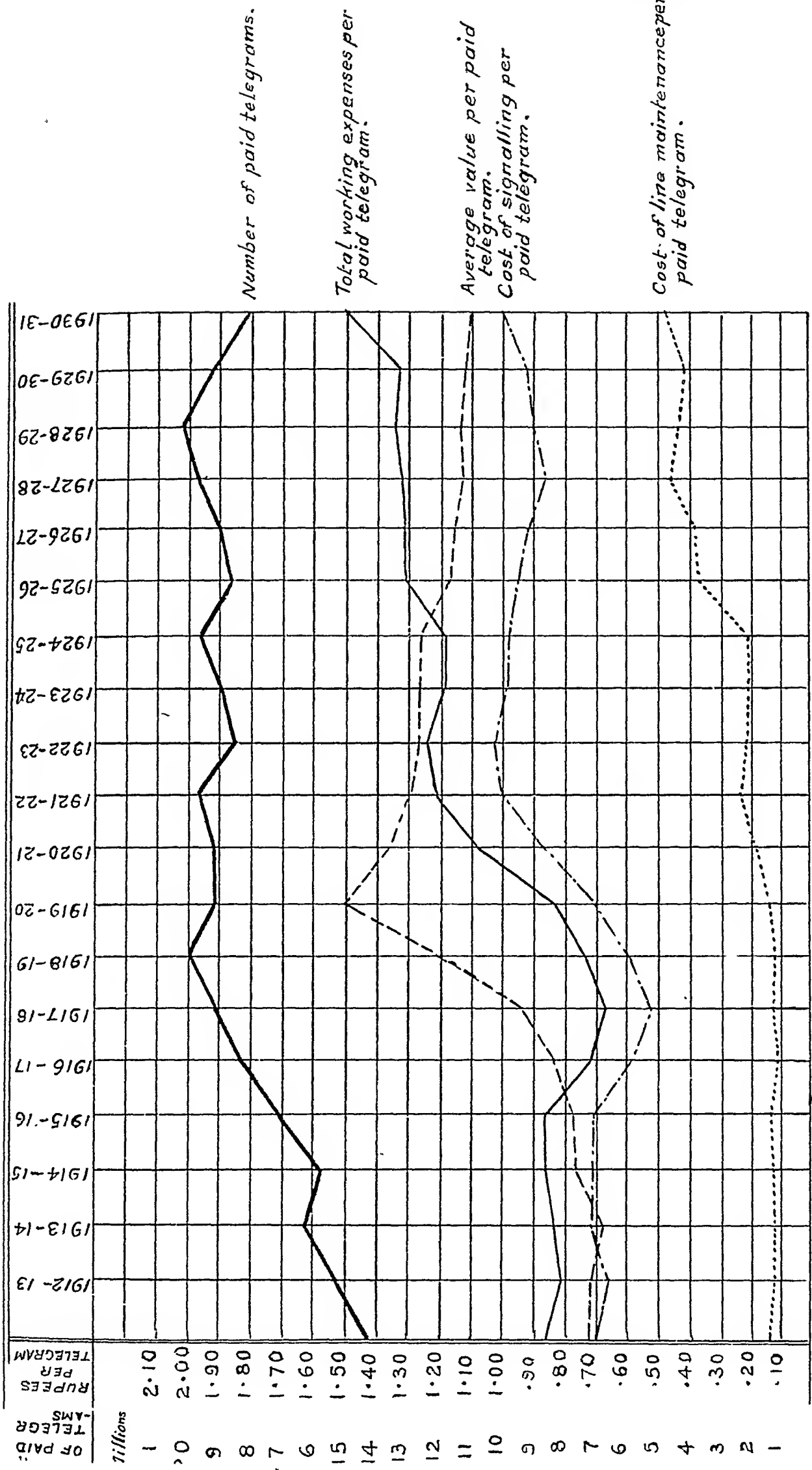
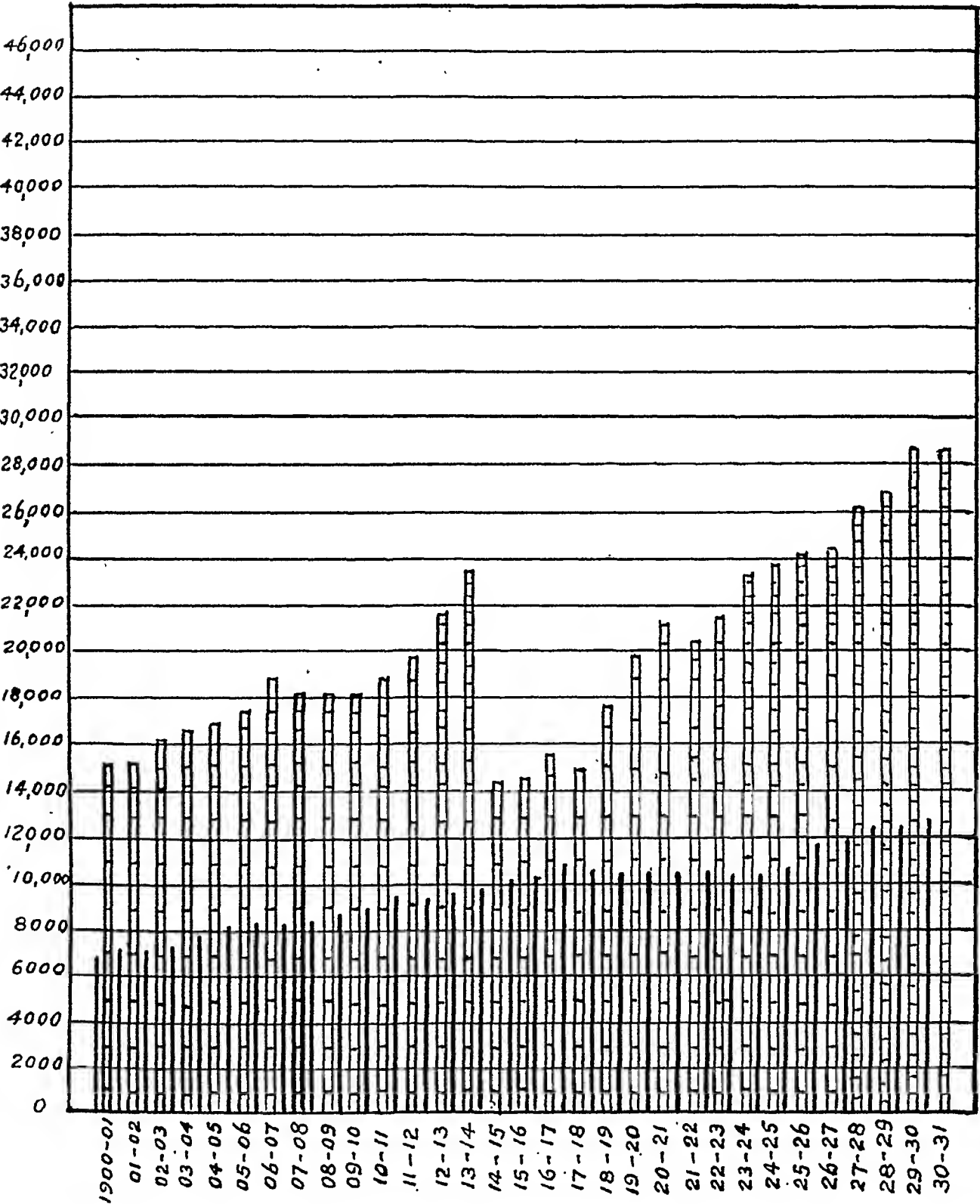


DIAGRAM SHOWING FOR EACH YEAR, FROM 1912-13 TO 1930-31 THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PAID TELEGRAMS, THE WORKING EXPENSES AND THE AVERAGE VALUE OF A TELEGRAM.



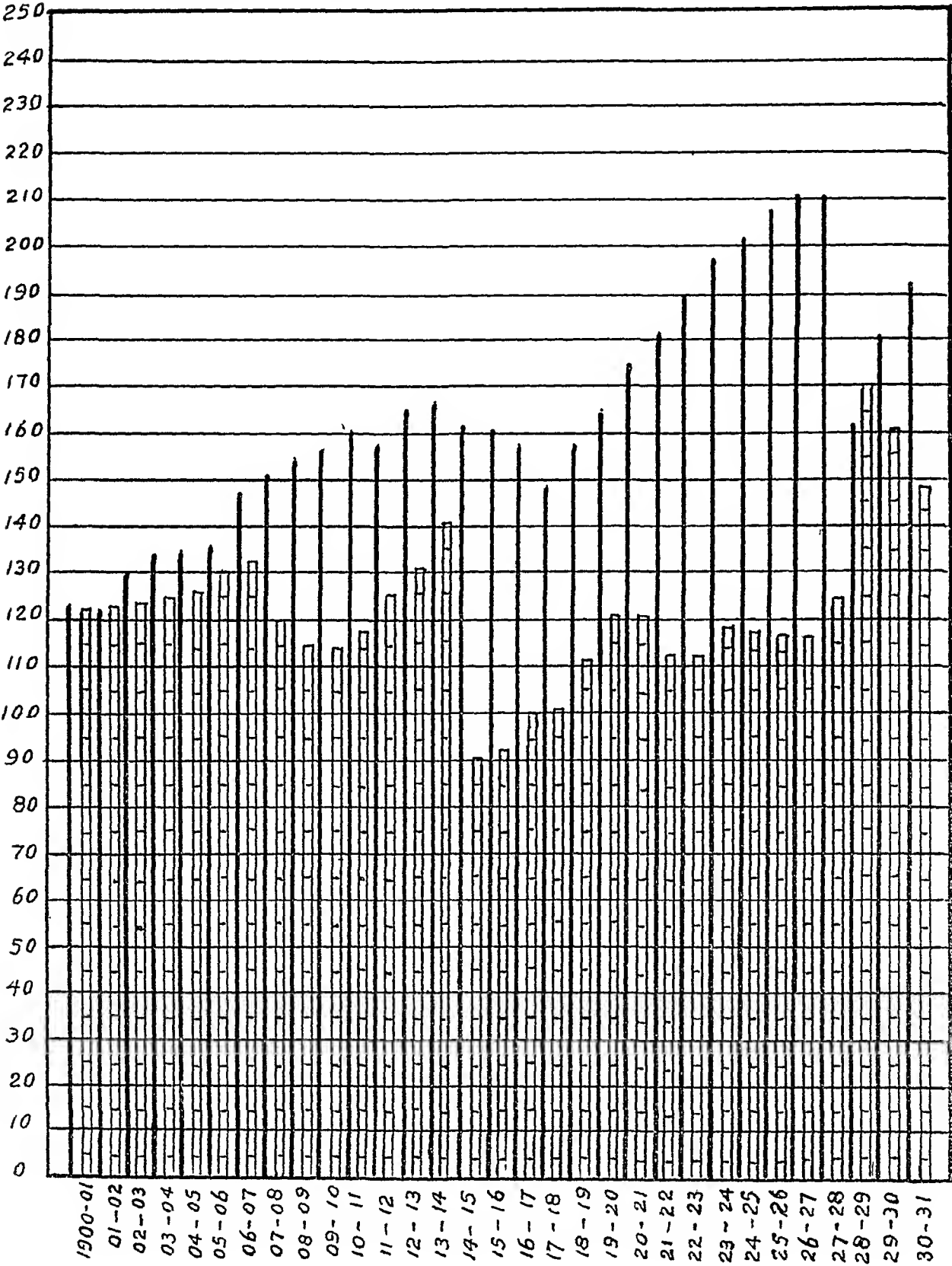
GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SAVINGS BANKS
AND THE AVERAGE BALANCE IN EACH BANK SINCE
1900.

Number of savings bank.....
Average balance in each bank.....



GRAPH SHOWING THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS PER BANK AND AVERAGE BALANCE AT CREDIT OF EACH DEPOSITOR IN SAVINGS BANK SINCE 1900.

Average No. of depositors per bank
Average balance at credit of each depositor.....



GRAPH SHOWING THE TOTAL BALANCE AT THE
CREDIT OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANK SINCE
1900

Figures in Crores.

